

MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



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1946

Farm · Home · School

Everywhere!



**SINCE
1858**

MACDONALD'S *Quality Tobacco Products*



Diamond Jubilee of Experimental Farms

One of the most important dates in the history of Canada — June 2nd — passed unrecognized by the vast majority of Canadians, but it marks an event which has had a tremendous influence on the progress of this country.

That date marks the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Dominion Experimental Farms. When on June 2, 1886, the Governor General of Canada gave assent to "An Act Respecting Experimental Farm Stations", no apparent public interest was aroused. Yet even then certain farsighted people realized that agriculture was and would continue to be Canada's basic industry. And no investment made by the people of Canada has returned more abundant dividends than that which they have received from the Dominion Experimental Farms and the other services of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

The discovery of Marquis wheat by the late Sir Charles Saunders, Dominion Cerealist, in 1904, has been regarded as the most revolutionary event in North American agriculture. And the development of early wheat and other grains may be regarded as the most spectacular accomplishments of the Farms, though it does not by any means embrace all that has been done for the benefit of Canadian agriculture and Canada. It may be true that no other natural product has exercised such a vitalizing influence upon the economic life of the Dominion. It has been the most powerful factor in attracting population and capital to the Dominion in bringing extensive virgin areas of land under cultivation, in widening the market for domestic manufacturing, mining, and other industries, and in building up export trade.

During the past sixty years, as Canadian agriculture increased in extent and complexity, there has been a corresponding expansion and intensification of the work of the Farms. Scientific principles and techniques, not

known in 1886, now receive routine application in the solution of farm problems on the thirty-four Experimental Farms and Stations in Canada, which operate as a unit of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Ever since their foundation, in the application of science to practical agriculture the Farms and the Department of Agriculture have made an impressive contribution to the Canadian economy. And all the facilities of these farms and stations are freely available to farmers and the public as a whole.

Welcome to Agriculturalists

Two conventions of unusual interest to farm people are being held at Macdonald College this month. The Corporation des Agronomes de la province de Quebec, the professional association of scientific agriculturalists and agronomists in the province holds its Annual meeting to complete its organization and to discuss problems affecting the agricultural industry in general and Quebec province in particular. About 400 delegates are expected to attend.

The Agricultural Institute of Canada, formerly known as the C.S.T.A. gathers for five days in its 26th Annual meeting. The theme of its meeting is "Research and its Application to Agriculture." Outstanding agricultural figures from all over the country will attend.

The College is proud to be host to two such important gatherings and extends them a warm welcome.

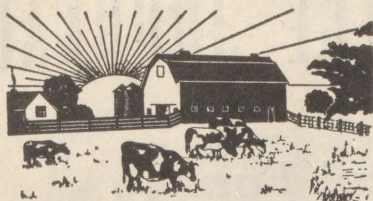
Our Cover Picture

June is the month of peonies, and one would go a long way to find a better display than that in this bed on the western side of the Macdonald College campus. Photo by W. E. Whitehead.

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AGRICULTURE

Articles on problems of the farm

Ready for Hay Time?

by J. H. Cooper

Hay mowers that are in poor mechanical condition and out of adjustment do poor work and pull very hard. Frequently, these mowers can be reconditioned by farmers themselves with the tools available in the farm shop if they understand the basic principles of a few important adjustments.

Mower Adjustments

"Lead" of the cutter bar — See Fig. 1. With the mower in operation the cutter bar should be at right angles to the path of the machine for easiest cutting. This means that, when at rest, the outer end of the cutter bar should be given a "lead" of about 1 inch for a 5 foot mower. In operation, with this setting, the cutter bar is pushed back by the hay so that it is at right angles to the path of the mower.

Fig. 1 illustrates an accurate method of making this adjustment. Run a tight string from the centre of the pitman crank, (A), over the centre of the knife ball (B) and out to the end of the cutter bar (C). The amount of lead is the difference between the measurements between the string and the back of the knife at the inner and outer ends of the cutter bar. Consult the maker's instruction book for directions to adjust lead.

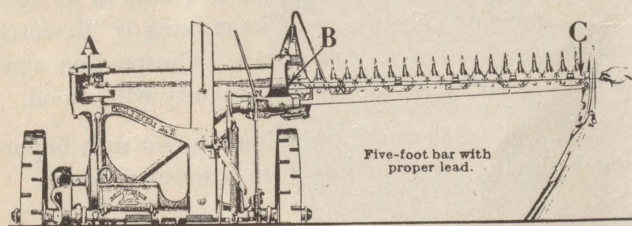


Figure 1. Adjusting the lead of the cutter bar.

One of the most frequent causes for no lead is due to badly worn hinge pins between the inner shoe and yoke. This might be remedied by replacing the worn hinge pins; if the holes are also worn they will probably have to be drilled and special oversize pins installed.

"Registering" of Knives — See Fig 2.

In "registering" the knife should centre directly over the centre of the guards to the centre of the next guard at the end of the in stroke and the out stroke of the pitman. Poor "registering" results in incomplete cutting of hay, uneven stubble, hard pulling and side draft. Here again, it is wise to consult the maker's instruction book as to the

proper procedure for correcting "registration", as several methods are used by implement manufacturers.

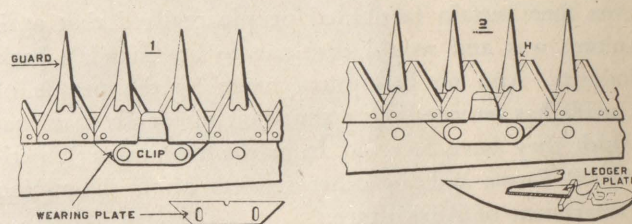


Figure 2. Left, correct and right, incorrect registration of knife.

A common cause for "non-registering" is the use of a pitman rod which is too long or too short. Sometimes farmers make these rods and it is very easy to make them a fraction of an inch longer or shorter than they should be. This, of course, will affect the registration. Better practice is to purchase a complete new pitman rod for replacement purposes.

Another cause is a badly worn bushing in the pitman crank. This should be removed and a new one installed. The new bushing is easily pressed back in place by using a vise as a press, making sure that all oil holes in the bushing are in line with holes in the box.

Cutter Bar Troubles — See Fig. 3.

The action of the different parts of the cutter bar in cutting hay is similar to that of a pair of shears. The blades of the shears must be pressed closely together to get a good, clean cut; if they are loosely held, then the material wedges between the blades, is not cut, but must be crushed or chewed off. This is what happens too frequently in mowers. To ensure proper cutting action of the cutter bar parts, the knife, or sickle, section must be kept close to the ledger plate; this is done by the knife clips. If the knife clips are badly worn and do not hold the knife in position, they may be bent down by tapping them with a hammer, until an ordinary post card just fits snugly between the knife and clip.

Guards which have been bent out of alignment on the

cutter bar also interfere with good operation. Carefully sight along the ledger plates of the guards; if any are out of line they may be straightened by hammering on the solid part of the guard. (Guards are malleable castings and will not break unless they have been badly bent). The tips of all guards should be straightened and, if dull or rounded, should be filled or ground to a point. Do not bend the wings of guards down too close to the knife as this will cause clogging — compare with a new guard.

Ledger plates on the guards should be replaced when the serrated edges, or saw-like teeth, are nicked or worn smooth or rounded. They are easily removed by driving out the rivets which hold them in place and rivetting in a new ledger plate.

The knife bar should always be straight, and knife sections must be tight. If any of the knife sections are loose it is advisable to remove the old rivets and rivet with new rivets of the proper size and length. In rivetting, to make sure that the rivet completely fills the hole, deliver a few sharp blows with the flat face of a machinist's ball peen hammer directly on the end of the rivet, then use the ball peen to round off the end of the rivet.

Wear plates are placed back of the knife bar to hold it in place. They are located under the knife clips and are adjustable by loosening the knife clip bolts and moving them ahead. If badly worn they should be replaced as they allow the back of the knife to drop too low to maintain proper contact with the ledger plates.

Broken Knives

A knife which breaks off close to the knife head has excessive wear between the knife head and clips and wearing plates of the inner shoe. On the "in stroke" the knife head is drawn up against the clips; on the out stroke it is pressed down against the wear plates. This will cause bending of the knife bar at the end of the knife head reinforcement which will result in a break across the outside rivet hole. The remedy is new wearing plates and clips on the inner shoe; a new knife head may be required in badly worn cases.

The importance of sharp knives is evident from the following table from tests made by the agricultural engineering department of the University of Wisconsin.

Condition of sickle	Draft in lbs.
Knives in good condition	455 to 478
Knives about 50% dull	538 to 562
Knives very dull	560 to 622
Knives dull, guards bent and ledger plates rubbing	531 to 718

Mower knives in bad shape may require as much as 50% increase in draft over those in good condition. It is a good policy to have a spare sickle knife available so that the dull one may be replaced immediately and the dull one sharpened. In sharpening, it is important to keep the same angle and bevel as in a new knife. Special bevel emery

wheels are probably the best method of sharpening knives, although grindstones and carborundum files are sometimes used.

Drive Gears, Bearings and Lubrication

All drive gears should be carefully inspected for breaks or undue wear and replaced if necessary. The bevel gear, which transmits power from the counter shaft to the pitman crank, is adjusted by means of the screw adjustment at the end of the counter shaft. These gears should mesh to their full depth but should not bind.

In overhauling a mower all bearings should be carefully washed with kerosene, examined and then packed with a light grease on reassembly. Make sure that all oil or grease channels are clear so that the lubricant can get to the bearings.

Knife clips, wear plates and exposed gears should be lubricated in all field conditions, except when operating in dry sandy soil.

All bearings which operate at high speed should be oiled once an hour; other parts once or twice a day.

In "oil bath" mowers the proper oil level should be maintained with the grade of oil recommended by the manufacturer.

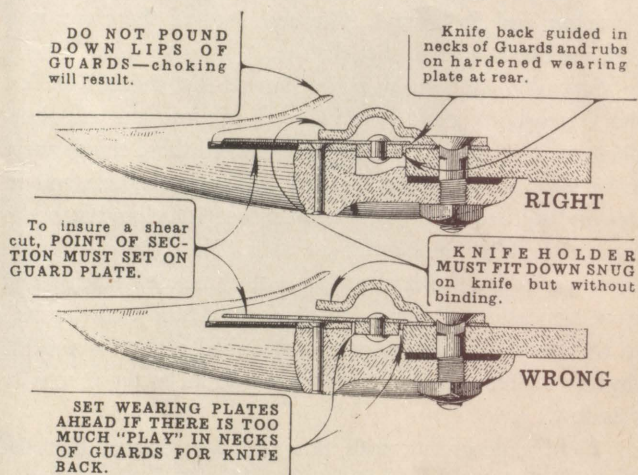


Figure 3.

Quebec Society for the Protection of Plants

The thirty-eighth annual meeting of this group of agricultural scientists was held in Quebec last month with some sixty members present. A number of papers on plant pathology and entomology, dealing with current problems of plant protection, were read and discussed.

Fernand Godbout was elected president of the Society for the ensuing year with Jos. Duncan as secretary. Directors include R. Barabe, H. G. Crawford, R. Lachance, E. Jacques, J. B. Maltais and B. Baribeau. Vice-president is I. L. Connors and A. Doyle is assistant secretary.

Let's Look at the Soil

by W. A. DeLong

Progress in Field Experiments

This is the second part of the story of the Soil Survey which was begun in last month's issue.

IT is, of course, impossible to review at this time all the field experiments which have been and are being carried on in the province. Attention therefore will be confined to experiments which are related closely to the soil survey and to the laboratory studies of workers at MacDonald College. It is only in field experiments which are so related that we are able to get the most complete picture of the relation of kind of soil to crop production. Here all three lines of study of our soils programme are brought to bear upon the problem. Let us see what that picture is in the instance of a particular soil.

First, the Federal soil survey party stationed at the College identified the soil on which our experiments have been conducted as belonging to the podzol, or leached, or layer-cake group of soils. Their work also showed that this soil occupied the greatest acreage of any single kind of soil found in the four counties of Stanstead, Sherbrooke, Compton and Richmond. The soil studied therefore is a very important one in that district.

Secondly, laboratory studies showed that this soil, called the Greensboro loam, was in need of lime and of phosphate, and perhaps of potash as well. All these things were to be expected from the fact that inspection of this soil in the undisturbed condition showed that it belonged to the leached or layer-cake group of soils. The laboratory tests, however, added further evidence of these deficiencies and gave a measure of their size or degree. Study of this soil in the laboratory also showed that it had a good supply of organic matter and of nitrogen but that its bacterial activity was low.

Field experiments with this soil have shown that the activity of the soil bacteria, the yields of grain, and especially the yields and stands of the hay crops, all were improved by the application of lime and of superphosphate. These experiments also have shown that further increases, particularly in the stands and yields of the hay crops, were obtained from the addition of potash to the fertilizer. These field experiments have shown, in fact, that satisfactory stands of hay usually are not obtained on this soil without liming and fertilization. As an example of the results which have been obtained by such treatment increases in the yields of hay obtained the first year after seeding may be given. Yields are available for five consecutive years; average increases over the five-year period are given. Thus, when lime and phosphate were supplied the average increase in yield of first-year hay was 1200 pounds per acre. When lime, phosphate and potash all were ap-

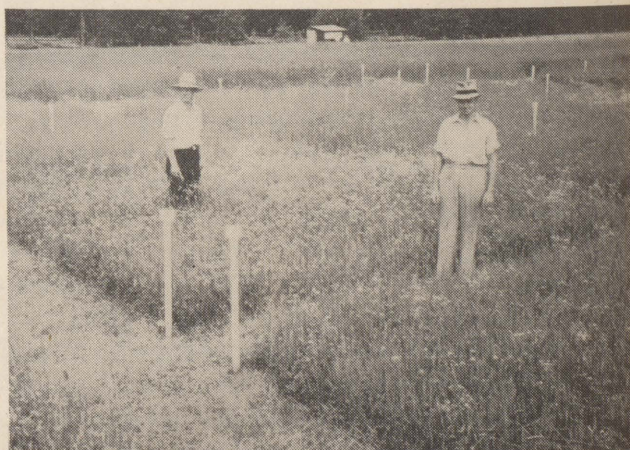
plied a further increase of 1400 pounds of hay per acre was obtained. Thus the total average increase in yield of first-year hay resulting from the application of phosphate and potash (all plots had been limed) amounted to 2600 pounds per acre. The amount of fertilizer applied was approximately equal to the phosphate and potash contained in an application of 650 pounds of 2-12-10 fertilizer per acre. All the fertilizer was applied at the time of seeding the grain.

The increases in the yields of hay obtained the first year after seeding are considerable. Perhaps of equal importance is the fact that the fertilized plots also maintain their stands of hay considerably better than do the unfertilized plots. That is, the hay does not tend to 'run out' so rapidly. The appearance of the hay stands has repeatedly shown this effect and observation is supported by such yield figures as we have. The experiment has not yet been continued long enough for us to accumulate reliable figures on yield increases due to this effect of fertilization.

Further, the crops from the fertilized plots not only are larger but they also contain more phosphate and more potash than those from the unfertilized plots. That is, fertilized plots on this soil not only provide more feed but they also provide the possibility of producing better manure when they are fed — provided, of course, that the manure is properly cared for.

In conclusion, it is common knowledge that it may take a considerable time for a ripple to reach the banks of a pool. Similarly, it has taken a considerable time for the efforts of the man with the shovel, and of those who have

(Concluded on page 20)



Some experimental plots in the Sawyerville district.

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Poultry Questions Answered

by W. A. Maw

Are special pastures needed for poultry?

The importance of a properly managed pasture for the growing poultry is now recognized. Succulent pasture forage is an essential part of the normal ration for growing stock. Considerable saving in concentrate feeds is possible where the stock is ranged on pastures of mixed grasses and clovers which are kept in a short growing stage. Where poultry are being ranged on pastures used by other stock, it is advisable to erect protective fences to avoid the other stock getting to the feed hoppers or houses. Sheep or cattle might damage shelters with their feet or horns.

Similar pasture forage can be used for all classes of stock, but where regular pastures of mixed forage are not available for the poultry, special plots may be seeded to cereals such as fall rye (sown in the spring), oats or barley. If new pastures are being seeded in spring, they may be sown with a nurse crop, thus giving some protection during early growth.

The Quebec Pasture Committee recommends the following mixtures of grasses and legumes for general pasture for short-term periods:

No. 1—Alfalfa	4 lbs.
Red clover	4 "
Alsike	2 "
Timothy	8 "
Kentucky blue	2 "
	—
	20 "
No. 2—Red clover	3 lbs.
Ladine clover	2 "
Timothy	8 "
Kentucky blue	2 "
	—
	15 "

The amount of seed in either mixture is recommended to be sown per acre in the spring season along with a nurse crop of oats sown at three bushels per acre.

How can cannibalism in the chick growing battery be prevented?

Many chicks are grown in batteries up to the broiler stage. Cannibalism is common, but usually is most prevalent with white stock since, if birds are torn or feathers are plucked out, blood may be clearly seen on the white plumage. Too much light in the brooder room is, perhaps, the most common cause of birds attacking one another. Too high temperatures in the room is another probable cause. Darken the room partially by reducing the window area and maintain a temperature of 75° or slightly less after the chicks are four weeks of age. Partial blinds should be placed on the fronts of the batteries to avoid too much excited movement in the compartments. A strip of metal three inches wide, with edges turned smooth by folding, placed across the front open-face of the compartment

will avoid direct sight of visitors or attendants when approaching the batteries.

Avoid crowding in the battery compartments.

How often should brooder house litter be changed?

It is now considered good practice to use brooder house litter throughout the brooding period, keeping it stirred daily and adding more litter once a week. The litter should keep dry while the heat is being used and all fine material will work down to the floor through being stirred up. Such fine material will make a good insulating layer thus keeping the floor dry and clean.

There is less fear of disease as well, since if any outbreak, such as coccidiosis, does occur, through the fact that the litter is left in the house the chicks may develop a natural immunity to the disease by having had continual contact with it. This practice of using one set of litter, with additions to build a litter four or five inches in depth, is good practice. If wet areas around water fronts occur remove such wet litter.

When should the layers be culled?

Efficient egg production implies keeping only the best layers at this season of the year. The good layers will continue to show production quality by their large red combs and wattles, their full plumage, although often ragged in the tail feathers, a soft pliable skin and a dilated, moist vent. On the other hand those individuals which are about to cease laying or which have already stopped, will appear dull in face, combs and wattles, will be dry and small in size, and may be starting to molt the body feathers. Broody birds should also be considered poor layers. Remove all such poor layers or non-layers and broodies immediately and sell as meat stock. Continual culling of the laying flock tends to reduce flock mortality and cost of egg production.

The good layers should have more room during warm weather and thus by reducing the flock number through systematic culling, maximum production can be maintained. It is an economic practice, for the percent production of eggs will be improved.

Can egg production be maintained at maximum level when culling the flock?

Systematic, continuous culling of the laying flock is advocated to keep egg production at a profitable level. The removal of broody and non-producing individuals throughout the spring and summer season will conserve feed, and allow better general housing and feeding conditions for the laying flock. Examine the flock periodically by physical examination to remove non-layers. The general physical appearance as shown by small dry combs, reduced vent size and dry vent condition and a beginning of body molt are all indications of a non-laying condition. Such stock may be marketed to advantage as meat at this season.

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

FARMERS' BULLETIN

HONEY PRICES

Wholesale ceiling prices covering both Canadian and imported honey went up one cent a pound on April 10. The price increase was to offset the higher cost of packaged bees due to loss of subsidy. It will involve an increase of 1 cent to 1½ cents per pound in retail prices. (The ceiling on comb honey has not been changed and is 40 cents per standard wooden section of 4¼ by 4¼ or 4 by 5 inches).

A producer is not permitted to charge for deliveries to customers within 15 miles of his farm. On sales from his farm, the ceilings are f.o.b. his farm; if from a public market, they are f.o.b. market; and if deliveries are by rail or other public means of transportation, f.o.b. shipping point.

Invoices must be kept available for inspection for one year. On sales to the trade, they must show the kind of honey, size and kind of container and quantity by weight. When in case lots, instead of weight, they should state the number of cases and the number of containers in each case.

In sales by bulk, the customer must either supply his own containers or return the containers to the seller.

NEW POTATO PRICES

Throughout Canada, prices for new potatoes will differ little from 1945 prices. This year's price will be the schedule price at the two basing points, i.e., Harrow, Ontario, and Vancouver, British Columbia, plus transportation costs to distributing centres which are limited to whichever is the lower cost from either of the two basing points. The maximum allowance of 40 cents per hundredweight no longer applies.

Importations from the United States will be under specific import permit, subject to approval by the Wartime Food Corporation. These approvals, for the present, will be limited to areas where there is a lack of supplies for consumer needs.

CATTLE SLAUGHTER QUOTAS

Concurrent with the introduction of meat rationing on September 10 last, slaughter quotas on cattle were suspended until further notice, thus enabling the holder of a slaughter permit to slaughter all the cattle needed for his requirements. This ruling is still in effect.

The permit holder is, however, required to make a monthly report showing all livestock (including cattle) slaughtered by or for him, and to collect and surrender the valid documents and meat ration coupons, required by the Board, covering these slaughterings.



STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY CEILINGS

There will be no ceilings on fresh strawberries and raspberries this season. Strawberry and raspberry jam is still under price control.

BEEKEEPERS

Beekeepers who produce honey for sale are divided into two groups for the purpose of registry and reports of production and sales—namely, those who operate 20 or more colonies, and those who operate less than 20 colonies.

(a) Beekeepers who operate 20 or more colonies should register with a branch of the Ration Administration in their territory and report their production and sales monthly on Form RB-165. They are no longer required to operate dealers' sugar coupon bank accounts unless they are engaged in the retail or wholesale trade, and handle preserves in the ordinary course of business.

(b) Beekeepers who produce honey for sale but operate less than 20 colonies, are required to register with their respective Local Ration Boards and report monthly on Form RB-61. These forms are the usual primary producers' envelopes. In this envelope all sugar coupons, purchase vouchers and other valid ration documents received by them from the sale of honey during the month covered by the report should be included.



When a beekeeper is registered as a producer of honey only and has disposed of his total production for the season, he should notify his Local Ration Board to this effect. In that case it will not be necessary for him to report until the following season, which is approximately the last week of July.

Sugar for Feeding

Contrary to previous announcement, all beekeepers who require sugar for spring feeding of bees should apply to the Provincial Apiarist in their territory.

COUPON BANK CHEQUES

Delays and some confusion are caused by cheques carelessly written by dealers and primary producers who operate bank accounts. Cheques must be typed or written in ink, and the name and address of the bank must be shown. In addition to the signature, the name of the signer must be stamped, typed or printed in block letters. The person receiving the cheque, as a coupon payment, should make sure that the above requirements are observed when accepting it.

IN-VALID COUPONS

Butter coupons R1 to R9 inclusive, and meat coupons M29 to M39 inclusive, are to be in-valid as of June 30 next. "Beaver" coupons for temporary rationing are not included.

JUNE RATION CALENDAR

	Butter	Meat	Sugar-Preserves
June 6	R-10	M-40	—
June 13	R-11	M-41	—
June 20	R-12	M-42	S-15, S-16
June 27	—	M-43	—

For further particulars of any of the above orders apply to the nearest office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board

Grass Silage on the Dairy Farm

by R. Greenbank

"The making of grass silage has been proved successful, and should occupy, in the future, a definite place in the program of the dairy farmer."

SO says Prof. L. C. Raymond, of Macdonald College, who has conducted experiments here at the farm and has observed methods in use in other parts of the province, as well as in the United States. Grass silage does not, however, do away with the need for hay, nor will it dispense entirely with corn silage in those areas where the yields are good. It instead provides an efficient and sure method of handling clover and alfalfa in the half to full-bloom stage, enabling these crops to be cut when their food value is at its height.

It often happens, when attempts are made to handle the legume crop at this time, as hay, that unfavorable weather occurs before the cut has properly cured and in many cases much valuable time and labor is lost. But, when ensiled, this crop can be handled rapidly and thus it is possible to begin work on the timothy and other grasses at an earlier date. In this way a more valuable crop may be secured all round.

Prof. Raymond also pointed out that grass silage fits in very nicely with the scheme of rotational pastures. When pastures are rotated, those which are not grazed at the start of the season become rapidly overgrown. By the time the cattle are turned in, the grasses are so mature that they are no longer palatable. But, if a first cut were taken off, these pastures would be improved and a valuable crop put into the silo. Thus a two fold saving would be effected.

Moisture Content

As regards the weather conditions under which grass silage may be made Prof. Raymond had this to say. "It is a mistaken idea that many people have that grass silage can be handled successfully in rainy weather. The crop should be cut and drawn in when there is no external moisture on the leaves, resulting either from rain or heavy dew."

Evidently the old saying, 'Make hay while the sun shines,' applies equally well to the handling of grass silage although fewer sunny days are required with the new method.

The disadvantage in having too much moisture present in the crop is that it will result in too much seepage from the silo. This undue seepage will result in the loss of important nutrients from the ensilage. In order to conserve the latter as much as possible, drier material should be placed in the bottom of the silo. In addition, if the season has been particularly wet, it may be necessary to wilt the material for a few hours before drawing in. On the other

hand, if the crop is too dry, water should be added to prevent spoiling.

Thus far, no definite method of determining the moisture content of the crop in the field has been put forward. However best results can be expected when there is a minimum amount of seepage from the filled silo.

Grass Silage versus Corn Silage

A comparison of grass silage with corn silage reveals that the former is considerably higher in protein and carotene (Vitamin A) content. The yield per acre, however, is lower. While, on occasion, yields of eleven and twelve tons to the acre have been registered, all that can be expected on the average is eight tons.

Another feature to be considered is the low sugar content of the grass and legume crop. Because of this there is not sufficient acid formed to preserve the silage. This introduces then the question of a suitable preservative.

Three Preservatives in Use

Three suggestions have been put forward in an effort to overcome the lack of natural sugars. Two involve the addition of carbohydrates and the third provides the preservative directly in the form of phosphoric acid. The last method has not been widely adopted as yet, mainly because of the high cost of the acid and also because the grade of acid used for the purpose contains a harmful impurity.

Feed molasses fed into the blower at the time of silo-filling provides a ready and comparatively cheap form of carbohydrate although it, too, is not without disadvantages. It is very sticky and attracts large numbers of flies. However, when mixed with equal parts of water it flows freely and can be handled more easily.

In the early days of experimentation with molasses it was thought it should be added at the rate of approximately eighty pounds per ton of silage. However, further work has revealed that only about half this quantity is required. At the rate of 1½ to 2 cents per pound, the cost of preservative in this form is roughly 75 cents per ton of ensiled material.

At Macdonald College most success has been attained by the use of ground farm grains. They are easily handled, provide adequate sugar when used at the rate of 100 to 200 pounds per ton of silage, increase the food value of the ensiled material by the addition of their own nutrients and give to the resulting silage added palatability.

Machinery and Labor

As regards the machinery and labor involved in hand-

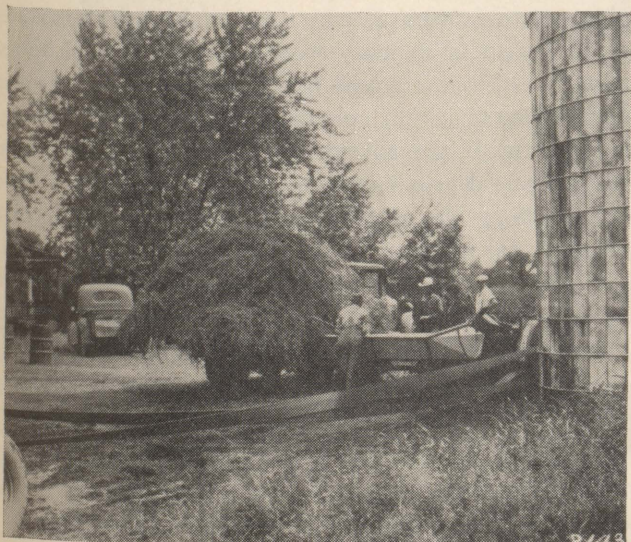
ling grass silage Prof. Raymond offered the following information. He began by telling of a farm in upper N.Y. State where grass silage had been handled for a number of years. As a result the methods used had reached a high state of efficiency. Three men were able to handle the job with the aid of a dump truck, a heavy duty hay loader and an ensilage cutter and blower. One man drove the truck to the field, hitched onto the loader and drove down the windrow. There was no one on the load itself and, when it needed leveling off, the truck was braked suddenly and the green material toppled forward of its own weight. By this method, one man was keeping two others busy at the blower although the field was a quarter of a mile from the silo.

These were possibly ideal conditions. The average farm does not possess such equipment at present. However, a rubber tired wagon might very easily replace the dump truck, provided it had a smooth floor and a ladder only at the front. This would enable a sling arrangement to be devised to slide the load off the wagon at the barn. On the other hand a heavy duty loader is considered essential for the successful handling of the green crop. It is not considered advisable to attempt to make grass without the proper equipment.

Finally we may summarize the place of grass silage on the average farm and list the advantages that may be gained by its use.

1. It provides a rapid means of handling the slow-curing clover and alfalfa.
2. It permits work to go ahead on the timothy and other grasses at an earlier date.
3. It results in a feed high in nutrients, which used alone, or along with corn silage, will ultimately increase production.

Although it is not recommended as a substitute either for hay or corn silage, it has a definite place in the hay and rotational pasture program. It is recommended that a small silo for grass silage be built on those farms where legumes are now grown for hay.



Grass silage going into the silo.

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What is Needed for Agriculture

Like doctors, economists often disagree, but here a group of distinguished authorities reach agreement on many points.

ONE would expect that if a score of top-rank agriculturists were locked in a room, a situation would develop like that of the Kilkenny cats. However, when we examine the conclusions set forth in eighteen prize-winning essays, submitted in a farm price contest conducted by the American Farm Economics Association, and summarized in the IOWA FARM ECONOMIST, we find that, while there were certain differences of opinion, there was also significant agreement on important points. While all of these are not entirely applicable to Canada, they are sufficiently so to make these of interest to our readers.

Fifteen out of twenty agreed on the following points:

- (1) Any standard of "parity prices" based on those of the 1910-1914 period should go out the window.
- (2) The government should guarantee certain minimum "forward" prices to guide farmers in production.
- (3) The government should NOT make these guarantees good by means of production controls or marketing quotas.
- (4) All agree that any price program should help and not hinder needed crop changes and improvements of efficiency in farming.
- (5) They agree that it should encourage foreign trade.
- (6) All agree on the maintenance of full industrial employment.

Their general conclusions may be briefly summarized under the following headings:

Parity Prices

Why don't the economists like parity? Their reasons add up something like this: Price relationships of thirty years ago are out of date. They reflect consumer choices and needs greatly different from today's. They reflect farm costs in the days when there were few tractors and no hybrid corn. Prices of some farm products are higher by virtue of parity than they should be, while others are lower.

What's worse, parity freezes the price pattern for the years ahead. We might as logically take 1910 as our goal for automobile design in the postwar period.

Forward Prices

Most of these men (fourteen to be exact) propose that the government guarantee farmers minimum prices on at least some products ahead of the time farmers make their production plans. The economists point out that completely free farm markets fail to keep output of some products (notably livestock) on an even keel. They believe government can iron out some of the ups and downs in farm marketing by this "guaranteed outlook" system.

Production Control

How would the government make good its forward

price commitments? The sixteen economists who favored such commitments agreed unanimously that neither production controls nor marketing quotas should be used.

This does not mean that they have discarded acreage adjustments, for many of them would use acreage controls to improve land use and conserve the soil. But they prefer to get at the problem of price control by other means.

Clearing the Market

The purpose of this scheme is to let prices go to the level which will clear the market of supplies. It would avoid the danger of pegging prices above their "natural" level and forcing the government to accumulate large stocks, as in the case of wheat. This is especially important for perishable products which cannot be stored for any length of time.

A smoothly-working forward price system would remove some of the uncertainties in farming. It would level out some of the ups and downs in farm income caused by farmers "overshooting or undershooting" the mark on production. But what about changes in supplies caused by the weather?

Ever-Normal Granary

Only eight of the winning essayists mentioned storage programs for levelling out supplies. All but two would take physical supplies rather than prices as the yardstick for their ever-normal granary program. They want to prevent a storage program which builds up burdensome supplies that cannot easily be moved back into the market. They point out that it took a war to "bail out" the ever-normal granary program in corn and wheat. Even the war failed to relieve the cotton surplus.

Income Support

All recognized the importance of full industrial employment to farmers' incomes. Although some economists didn't say so in so many words, there is general agreement that the government has an obligation to keep the entire economy in full gear through its spending and taxing powers. If the government fails to accomplish this, and a severe depression hits the country, then most of the economists say the government must do something to ease the shock for farmers.

Too Many Farmers

The general line of thought in all the essays points up that agriculture has too many people. The economists want to encourage the movement of excess population away from farms.

Some of the economists would gradually remove government income supports for farmers in such crops as wheat. This, they believe, would induce farmers to get into production of other crops or into non-farm work.

Others of the award winners would improve rural education and establish health, nutrition and housing programs for low income farmers, with safeguards to encourage the emigration of excess farmers out of farming.

The General Welfare

Throughout all eighteen prize-winning papers runs a current of recognition that agriculture must tie in with what's good for the rest of the people. Agriculture cannot "go it alone", they say. One evidence of this feeling is the attitude of most of the essayists on nutrition. They approve of a general nutrition program, mainly from the standpoint of public health, not as a means of supporting farm prices. The dependence of farmers on full industrial employment and high city incomes is mentioned again and again. Both city and farm people have a direct interest in the well-being of each other.

Timely Notes on Sheep Dipping

All sheep, including lambs, should be dipped once a year to destroy external parasites, such as ticks and lice. Two dippings a year are preferable, the first dipping two or three weeks after shearing, and the second in the Fall. June and early July is the most suitable time, because all the lambs have been born and the weather favorable. Also there is sufficient growth of new wool on the sheep to hold the dip without causing undue loss.

Community dipping has several advantages over individual farm dipping. It costs less, there is less labor for the individual farmer, and an annual community dipping day insures that all the flocks in the district have been dipped. The Live Stock and Poultry Division, Production Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture, has designed plans for building a permanent community tank, and sets of these plans may be obtained from the field staff in every province.

Sheep dips can be classified according to the nature of the poison which they contain, such as arsenic, carbolic, and tobacco. Most standards dips will produce effective results, provided the directions of the manufacturers are carefully followed. Dips are sold in two forms: the powder form requires a little longer to prepare and more caution and exactitude in the preparation of the bath. However, it has the advantage claimed by the manufacturers that the powder sediment remains in the fleece long enough to kill any eggs that may hatch. The liquid form has the advantage of being easier to prepare and is effective, but to insure complete eradication of the parasites, a second dipping in two or three weeks is recommended. All dips, especially those of arsenic, are poisonous, so great care should be taken to keep all stock away while the dips are being prepared for use. Young lambs should also be kept away from the ewes for a few hours after dipping, because the drip from the fleece invariably runs off the points of the teats, and there is danger of the young lambs being poisoned when nursing.



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CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

A page of interest to members of farmers' co-operatives

Co-operation is Democratic

by Lillian Collier Gray

Democracy is one of the out-standing Co-operative principles. And in all true co-operatives this "rule of the people" works through this set-up:

1. The general membership controls the co-ops affairs. This is done through membership meetings, at which each member has only one vote.

2. At the annual meeting, the members elect a board of directors from among themselves. This board holds regular meetings, and looks after the affairs of business done in the intervals between membership meetings. Often the directors elect from among themselves sub-committees to look after certain duties.

3. The board employs a manager, whose duty it is to manage the business of the Association, according to advice he gets from the board. He must give periodic reports to the board.

4. The manager hires employees, and directs and supervises their work. Or he recommends the hiring of employees to the board, in which case these employees are accountable to both manager and board.

If the Co-operative is to be truly democratic, it is important that membership meetings be held fairly often, and that they should have a good attendance. These meetings should be carefully planned and efficiently conducted. The chairman, who should be impartial, should see that all members present are given a chance to express their opinions and suggestions. He should try to eliminate all pointless and useless talking. Every member should remember that he has no right to talk if he is only wasting the time of others. It is important that as much business as possible be done without loss of time. Very often, conversation having no bearing on the business of the meeting is allowed to creep in.

Reports from the board and management should always be given, and carefully considered by the members. These should include a report from the educational committee, a committee that is too often overlooked or inactive.

Training the Members

Educational activity is most important. Through such effort, the membership comes to realize the importance of attending all meetings and participating in the control of their business. Members will gradually learn to express themselves, to understand financial reports and parliamentary procedure, and to get their business done in an efficient and well-managed manner.

If the educational committee does its duty, the members of the Co-operative will come to have a truly social out-look. The Co-operative will not be just a thrifty way of doing business, but a part of the great movement toward a true brotherhood of man. No Co-operative can have the co-operative spirit unless it has some vision of the social as well as the economic aims of the movement.

The educational committee should see to it that efficient officers are trained from the ranks to act as future board members and members of other committees. Constant progress should be going on in enlisting and training of personnel for the Co-operative.

One of the most apparent weaknesses of a democracy is its slowness to act. In the anxiety to be truly democratic, action is often slowed up. If boards would do more beforehand planning, this could be considerably avoided.

Another weakness lies in the inability of some members to accept the decisions of the majority. There is no room for obstinacy where the voice of the people is the rule. And by gentle, or stern if necessary, disciplinary measures such individuals or groups should be brought into line.

If special committees are set up, they should be given definite instructions and the permission to proceed at once, if action is not to be needlessly delayed. It seems inevitable that democratic action must be slower in functioning than that of dictatorship; but there is no necessity for letting it falter and drag. Decisive action can be a part of co-operation as has been very well demonstrated.

Co-op Movement Recognized

The General Assembly of the United Nations Organization, at its final session in London, confirmed the action of the Political and Security Committee recommending permanent consultative status for the International Co-operative Alliance in the Economic and Social Council.

The International Co-operative Alliance is a world federation of co-operatives composed of the national co-operative organizations of 37 countries with a total membership of 85,000,000 families. It is the largest voluntary economic organization in the world and includes both rural and urban co-operatives throughout the world.

MARKET COMMENTS

Promise of an early seeding faded in eastern Canada. Western grain areas had an earlier seeding than last year but lack of moisture at the time of writing. Estimates of an increase of three million acres in wheat over last year have been made. Dry weather reduced the estimate of the winter wheat crop of the United States during April yet another billion bushel crop may be obtained if spring wheat is an average yield. Grass grows, cattle have been early on pasture and butter supplies are increasing in Quebec Province.

Milk Subsidies Withdrawn

The usual seasonal reduction in producer's bonus on milk from 55 to 35 cents per cwt. of May first raised a protest. The 55 cents bonus will be restored on June first. Also on June first the consumer's subsidy of two cents per quart of fluid milk was discontinued. Subsidies for milk for manufacturing into cheese and manufactured milk products will be increased, cheese milk from 20 cents to 30 cents and manufactured milk from 15 to 23 cents per hundredweight will be paid. The cheese bonus will be paid until April, 1947. Bonuses on fluid milk will cease on September 30th.

A news item points out that in the United States similar action is now being taken. It is expected that milk in the United States will be allowed to go up one cent per quarter, butter about 12 cents per pound and cheese 5 cents per pound. The retail price of fluid milk in the territory south of Quebec province has been 15 cents per quart.

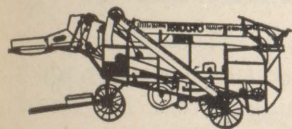
The wholesale price ceiling on red and blue brand beef has been removed as from May 27th to July 20th in the hope of relieving the seasonal shortage of beef recently apparent.

Trend of Prices

	May 1945	April 1946	May 1946
LIVE STOCK:	\$	\$	\$
Steers, good, per cwt.	12.90	13.05	13.03
Cows, good, per cwt.	9.75	9.80	10.13
Cows, common, per cwt.	7.50	7.60	7.47
Canners and Cutters, per cwt.	6.05	6.48	6.38
Veal, good and choice, per cwt.	13.90	14.47	15.25
Veal, common per cwt.	9.90	12.10	13.35
Lambs, good and choice, per cwt.	9.50		9.50
Lambs, common, per cwt.	6.50		
Bacon hogs, dressed B1, per cwt.	18.60	19.26	20.17
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter per lb.	.34	.40	.38
Cheese, per lb.	.21	.22	.22
Eggs, Grade A, large, per dozen	.35	.35	.36
Chicken, live, 5 lb. plus, per lb.	.28	.30½	.30½
Chickens, dressed, milk-fed A, per lb.	.37	.37½	.37
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:			
Apples, B.C. Winesaps, Extra Fancy, per box	3.75	4.09	4.09
Potatoes, Quebec No. 1, per 75 lb. bag		2.00	2.05
FEED:			
Brn, per ton	29.00	29.00	29.00

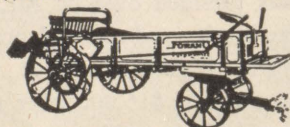
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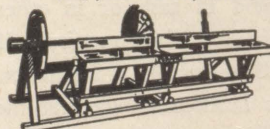


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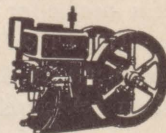
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Co-operative Union Submits Views

This is a summary of a statement regarding the report of the Royal Commission on Co-operatives which was recently submitted to the Rt. Hon. J. L. Ilsley, Minister of Finance.

The Co-operative Union approves of the statement made by the Commission that true Co-operatives should not be taxable. However, it seems highly necessary that the definition of a true Co-operative should have accompanied the statement.

In its submission the Union sets forth the characteristics of an enterprise the surplus of which should not be taxable, and deals briefly with each characteristic in turn.

(1) The fundamental Co-operative principle of one member one vote was entirely overlooked by the Commission when it compared Co-operatives with other business. Without this important democratic control by the members the social and economic advantages derived from Co-operative organization would never have been realized.

The fact that co-operatives have usually been formed by primary producers and other groups with low incomes, indicates that their establishment has been brought about by necessity rather than choice and it is imperative that control remain in their hands.

(2) The net surplus arising from member business after payment of expenses and setting aside of depreciation and necessary reserves is allocated among its members in proportion to the business done by each with the organization. Reserves in excess of that which the Minister deems necessary shall be subject to tax.

The Union's views on this principle are in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission, except as to the provision for necessary reserves. It is felt that the minimum provision for reserves should be provided by Provincial legislation.

The experience of Co-operatives clearly indicates the absolute necessity for permitting them to accumulate reasonable reserves as a protection against unforeseen contingencies.

(3) The allocated surplus, paid in cash or in other form, shall be reported to the minister when required. If it is income for the member it shall be taxable in his hands.

The Union submits that it is immaterial whether the member uses the dividends for his personal use or uses them collectively with other members for their common use and benefit.

(4) One of the main Rochdale Principles is that not more than a moderate rate of interest shall be paid on share capital.

The Commission recommended that interest on withdrawable capital be allowed as a deduction. The Union urges that interest on capital be deductible whether capital is withdrawable or not. This is in line with Co-operative practice which has been established for over a century.

(5) The Commission recommended that if a co-operative does business with a non-member and does not distribute to such non-member surpluses arising from that business then the Co-operative should pay taxes thereon in the same manner as any other business. The Union goes further and suggests that organizations should not be regarded as co-operatives if they do an excessive amount of non-member business. However, the Union also submitted that a reasonable margin of non-member business should be allowed and they ask that this margin be allowed to reach a maximum of $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ of the total.

The next proposal asks that Federations and subsidiaries of Co-operative associations be not liable to tax provided they conform to the above requirements in their operations. With respect to surpluses allocated by these organizations the Union proposes that such should be exempt in the hands of the recipient organizations provided they in turn allocate such surpluses to their members on a patronage basis.

The Union strongly urges that "the surplus of co-operatives" which have conducted their affairs in the belief that they were not subject to income tax, in view of the state of the law including the provisions of 4 (P) "The Income War Tax Act" be not subject to retroactive taxation. The Commission's recommendations were in accord with the Union's suggestion on this point.

Mrs. Ilsley gave the Co-operative Union's representatives a very courteous hearing and promised to take the matter under advisement.

High Turnover at Maniwaki Co-op

Nearly 200 farmers were in attendance at the yearly meeting of the Maniwaki Agricultural Co-operative which was presided over by Mr. Zéphirin Dufour. Mr. Marcel Ste-Marie read the balance sheet, with appropriate comments. Figures for 1945 were \$333,000 representing an increase of \$15,000 over the previous year. Gross profits are \$36,000 with a net profit of \$11,000. Assets are \$60,000. Reserves and surplus are \$29,000. During the course of the past year, the society manufactured 390,000 pounds of butter, an increase of 35,000 over 1944.

The Society now owns a new creamery, equipped with the most modern machinery for milk pasteurisation, an elevator and a modern grist-mill. There are now 231 members.

The Society decided to give to patrons who enrolled as members until June 1st, 1946, the full benefit of all dividends for 1945.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Quebec Farmers are Lime-Conscious

Details of Transportation Grants

During 1945 farmers in Quebec used 226,275 tons of ground limestone in their programme of reducing soil acidity. This is a notable increase over the amount of 141,956 tons used in 1944, and may be attributed in some measure to the fact that the Department helps pay the cost of transportation on liming material. The policy will be in effect again this year, and details are given below.

The grant varies according to the method of transportation. If the lime is shipped by rail, the grant is equal to the freight cost, according to the special rate, but must not

exceed \$1.30 per ton: if freight costs are more than this, half the excess is paid, but the total grant is never more than \$1.50 per ton.

By truck, the grant is 5 cents per ton per mile, from the quarry to the farm, with a maximum grant of \$1.50 per ton. In districts at a distance from the railway, where the materials must be hauled by horse and wagon from the quarry to the station, and by truck from the station to the farm, the Department pays half a cent per ton per mile from the 6th mile, with a maximum grant of \$1.50.

A Plan to Encourage the Use of Calcareous Amendments in Agriculture

In consideration of the help supplied by the Federal Department of Agriculture, the Minister of Agriculture has decided to pay as hereafter described, a grant for transportation charges on shipments of liming materials purchased by the farmers of this province to be used to correct soil acidity.

General Conditions

1. The materials should conform to the following specifications:

a) CRUSHED LIMESTONE: to contain a minimum of 85% of calcium carbonate (CaCO_3) so ground that all the product will pass through a sieve of 10 meshes to the inch, and 30% will pass through a sieve of 50 meshes to the inch.

2. The selling price, not including packing and hauling costs, must not exceed \$2.00 per ton crushed limestone.

Railway Transportation

3. The shipments should be full carloads of 30 tons or more, and be accompanied by a delivery permit *for each full car*, in conformity with the reduced tariff granted by the railway companies to farmers for transportation of calcareous amendments.

The delivery permit is issued by the Department and is given in duplicate, to the purchaser by the local agronomist. One copy is sent to the seller with the order; the other is kept by the purchaser.

4. The Department of Agriculture will pay:

a) An Allowance equal to the transportation charges, according to the reduced tariff, up to a total of \$1.30 per ton.

b) If transportation charges exceed this amount, an additional allowance equal to half the excess, up to a total allowance of \$1.50 per ton.

5. To simplify matters the seller will pay the total transportation charges, according to the reduced tariff, and will make a claim on the Department for the amount of the allowance granted by the Department.

6. Claims should be addressed to the Chief of the Field Husbandry Branch, Department of Agriculture, Quebec, and must be accompanied by the following documents:

a) A bill, for the amount of the allowance claimed and showing separately (1) the number of tons of Agricultural limestone; (2) the selling price per ton, not including cartage and package, and also the transportation rate; (3) the number of the car and the number of the permit accompanying the shipment.

b) A copy of the invoice sent to the purchaser on which should appear, (1) the number of tons in the shipment and the selling price per ton; (2) the difference in the transportation cost to be paid by the purchaser; (3) the number of the car and the number of the permit.

c) The bill of lading of the transportation company showing in addition to the usual items, the weight of the goods verified by the company. This verification is not necessary in cases where an agreement exists between the shipper and the Canadian Freight Association with regard to uniform weights of full sacks.

Highway Transportation

7. In this case the allowance is 5c per ton mile from the quarry to the farm, up to a total of \$1.50 per ton.

8. The claim must be made in duplicate on an official form obtained from the local agronomer and should be addressed to the Chief of the Field Husbandry Branch, Department of Agriculture, Quebec, after being verified and signed by the agronomer of the farmer's district.

It should be accompanied by the original invoice issued by the seller on forms supplied by the Department of Agriculture. On these invoices should appear as separate items: (1) the kind of material sold; (2) the number of tons delivered; (3) the selling price per ton and the name and address of the farmer-buyer; this invoice should be signed by the latter.

9. For those districts that are distant from the railroad station and where the transportation of lime has to be made by rail from the quarry to the station and thence, by truck from the said station to the farm, the Department of Agriculture shall pay 0.05c per ton per mile starting from the 6th mile. This grant cannot exceed \$1.50 a ton. On the claim, in the column "bought from" should appear the number of delivery permit that has been used for the transportation by railroad.

As this policy is a joint one with the Federal Department of Agriculture, this ruling will be in effect starting on the 1st of April, 1946, until March, 1947.

European Corn Borer

European Corn Borer moths commence to lay their eggs on the corn leaves or about July 1st. Growers of table corn can practically eliminate "wormy" cobs by a spray program at this time. Four sprays, at five-day intervals, commencing about July 5, are required. Get the spray well into the axils of the leaves. Any of the following formulae have proved satisfactory at the College. Spraying field corn will, of course, generally prove too expensive.

- (1) 1 lb. of Derris (5% Rotenone) powder—25 gals of water. or
- (2) 1 lb. of Ryanex—25 gals. of water. or
- (3) 1 lb. of 50% wettable D.D.T. powder—25 gals of water.

A Possible Threat to the Potato Crop

The potato eelworm, hitherto unknown in Canada, has been reported on several farms in the Maritimes, and our alert Quebec Plant Protection Board met last month in Quebec to discuss the procedure to be taken to check this new pest and to prevent its spread to the potato producing sections of this province. The Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, and the agricultural schools and colleges were all represented.

A Summary of the British Contracts

The previous cheese contract called for delivery of 125 million pounds of cheese for the year ending March 31, 1947, at a price of 20 cents per pound f.o.b. factory shipping point. This contract has been extended until March, 1948, at the 20-cent price, with a further extension until March 31, 1949, at prices to be agreed upon at a later date.

Contracts for evaporated milk have been in effect since July, 1940. The new contracts call for shipments of 600,000 cases per year for the two seasons ending March 31, 1947, and 1948 at a basic price of \$4.81 per case of 48 one-pound tins.

Agreement with respect to dried skim-milk calls for the purchase by the United Kingdom of 3,000 tons from the 1946 production at a price of 11½ cents per pound for First Grade f.o.b. Montreal.

The current egg contract which expires on December 31, 1946 will be extended to cover 1,750,000 cases of shell eggs and 5,000 tons of dried eggs in 1947 (a total of about 86.1 million dozen eggs) at current basic prices. The United Kingdom is to furnish to Canada by the

autumn of 1946 (preferably by October) an indication of the requirements of eggs in shell and in dried or frozen form during 1948.

Shell eggs are to be shipped during the months of September to May 15, 1947 inclusive, and more especially during the months from October to December, inclusive. Owing to the difficulties in handling supplies in the United Kingdom during the summer months, Canada was requested to cease shipments of shell eggs by May 15, 1947, diverting the summer surplus to the production of sugar-dried eggs.

With regard to bacon, the United Kingdom is prepared to purchase the maximum supplies which Canada can provide in 1946, 1947 and 1948. Further discussions are to be held before January, 1947 to consider requirements for 1949.

The contract price for Grade A Wiltshires per 100 pounds f.o.b. seaboard was raised to \$25 effective April 1, 1946, and will continue to December 31, 1947. The price for the 1948 agreement will be established at a later date but will not be below the \$22.50, same basis, which was effective during the 1944-45 agreement.

Ormstown Fair Stages Comeback

With a larger entry list in practically all departments and a record attendance the Ormstown Show was a decided success.

Enterprising is probably the best word to describe the Ormstown Show of 1946. The local organizations had anticipated a big event. New and up to the minute accommodations had been provided for a large entry. The grounds had been carefully gone over, the driveways improved and the buildings freshly painted. To accomplish this when material and labor is so difficult to obtain represented a real effort.

The Livestock exhibit as a whole came close to prewar days. Ayrshires with 128 head were tops in numbers and quality. The local herds of Cherry Bank and Burnside owned by McArthur and Ness respectively took the lion's share of the winnings. The 17 year old Burnside Top Grade's Darling, a cow famous in the ring and for her production, stood third in her class. Holsteins were not so strong in numbers and quality. The exhibitors were all from Quebec and although the cattle were not so uniform there were some good animals in all classes. The Jerseys were represented by 82 entries from five herds. Again the local cattle carried both grand championships while both reserve grand championships went to J. J. MacKenzie & Son, Finch, Ontario.

Perhaps the main feature of the cattle exhibit was the excellent display of Ayrshire and Holstein calves shown by the members of the Howick, Ormstown, and Huntingdon calf clubs. There were 74 entries in all. The calves were uniform, well handled, and well prepared. Bernice Ness won championship honors on her good Ayrshire calf while Eileen Ness won reserve championship. In Holsteins another girl, Marion McCrae, won championship honors while Norman Clausson won reserve. In Jerseys there was only one class with seven entries. Shirley McEwen won first while her brother Murray McEwen was second. The exhibit of hogs, though somewhat larger in numbers due to an exhibit of Berkshire from Ontario, maintained the high quality of previous years. Hooker Brothers won most of the money in Yorkshires and all the money on Tamworths where there were no competitors. Sheep were out in large numbers due to entries from Ontario in Leicester, Shropshire, Oxford, Hampshire, Cheviot, and the Dorset Horn breeds. The quality and conditioning of stock was superior to previous years.

The heavy horse classes were light though the quality in most instances was high. In the light horse division a keen interest was displayed in both the quality and the type.

The evening events were well patronized and it was generally felt that greater accommodations in the arena would prove profitable.

The following is the list of the prize winners in the various cattle classes.

Ayrshire

Senior and grand champion male, Burnside White Cockade; junior and reserve grand champion, Cherry Bank Royal Bell Ringer.

Senior and grand champion female, Burnside Barr Bloom 3rd; reserve senior and reserve grand champion female, Meadowcroft Ruth.

Holstein

Senior and grand champion male, Springfarm Sensation Pabst; junior and reserve grand champion male, Eglandiers Rag Apple General.

Senior and grand champion female, Elmcroft Francy Triune; reserve senior and reserve grand champion female, Mount Blow Bell Pabst.

Jersey

Junior and grand champion male, Pinetree Valiant Pal; senior and reserve grand champion male, Sunnysdell King's Standard.

Junior and grand champion female, Lady Magic; senior and reserve grand champion, Payneside King's Eva.

New Appointment Announced



Mr. Pellerin Lagloire, B.S.A., M.S. has been named Secretary of the Department of Agriculture to replace Mr. T. H. Fortier, who has taken on special duties.

Mr. Lagloire has been in the employ of the Department since 1928 and has served as entomologist, horticultural librarian, judge for the Merit Agricole competition, and as a special officer.

Keenly interested in natural history, Mr. Lagloire has contributed to many publications and for some years has been in charge of the Young Naturalists' Clubs in the Quebec district. He is a member of La Corporation des Agonomes, of the Agricultural Institute of Canada, the ACFAS, and several others.



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

"Beautiful Gatineau"

by Mrs. J. C. Jamieson



Where the Kazabazua River joins the Gatineau.

Within the purple-tinted Laurentians, a few miles north of Ottawa, lies Gatineau county, one of the most famous recreational areas of Eastern Canada. It may be entered by rail or motor highway. About five miles from Hull is Ironsides, where a road leads over the Alonzo Wright Bridge across the Gatineau River to one of the loveliest spots in the valley. There we see St. Alexander's College and Shrine and the famed sugar bush. A few miles further on is the marvellous Lefleche Natural Cave, one of the largest in Canada. The remarkable form and weird beauty of this cave, which is said to be of volcanic origin, is enhanced by the many curious formations on the petrified walls, resembling human faces and animals. It is electrically lighted making it safe for its many visitors. Kazabazua, 47 miles from Hull, is a point of entry to some fine trout waters and Gracefield is a going-in point for hunters. Maniwaki, the county seat of Gatineau is the railway terminus.

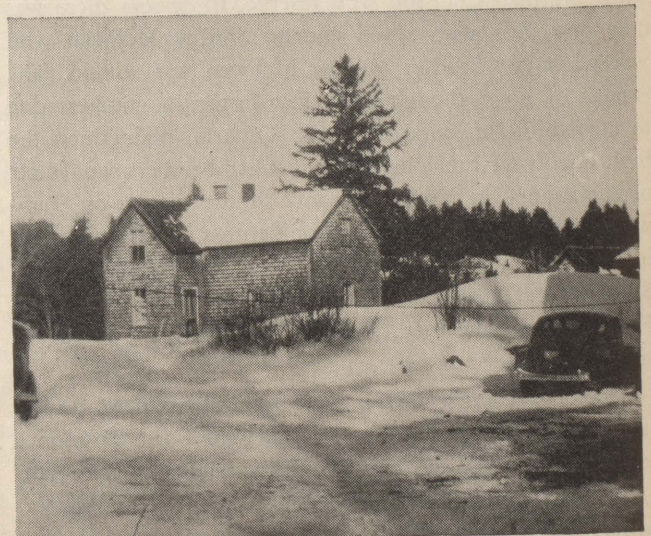
The Gatineau River has been transformed into a mammoth power producing source with four hydro-electric generating stations, Farmers Rapids, Chelsea, Pagan and Maniwaki, producing 550,000 horse-power. Power generated from the Gatineau waters supply the Hydro-Electric Power Co. of Ontario. The bulk of this power will be generated at Pagan Falls and again you have a superlative, because this energy will flow over the longest and highest voltage transmission line on the continent. Other industries deriving benefits from this power are Canada Cement Co., Gatineau Newsprint Mill and Hull Iron & Steel Co.

Industries in the county are many and varied. There

are market gardening and dairy farming near Ottawa and Hull, bee-keeping, fox farms and lumbering. The Wakefield Plant produces bucite concentrates, bucite fines and hydrated lime. Mica, Iron and Molybdenite are also found in this county.

There is a High School at Aylmer and an Intermediate at Wakefield, St. Alexander's College at Ironsides, the Redemptionist Father's College and a Convent at Aylmer. Consolidation of rural schools and central school boards is being studied. Scholarships for Aylmer and Wakefield Schools are given by the Teachers Ass'n. and the county W. I. There is a Health Unit with one doctor and two nurses. A Blood Donors Clinic was sponsored by Wakefield W.I. with help from the seven branches and other organizations. The destroyer H.M.S. Gatineau was sponsored by Gatineau Co. the Council voting \$625 which was disbursed by the county W.I. as well as many donations from the branches and other organizations.

Gatineau county is unique in having the Memorial Tablet of the first Geodetic Survey Station in the Dominion, on King Mountain. Aylmer East W.I. had the honour of unveiling this tablet in 1931. The Federal District Commission has purchased 17000 acres in the lower Laurentians for a Federal Park. Although this project was only started in 1938 it has now in 1946 more visitors than any other park in Canada.



A typical Gatineau County house in Winter.

Disease Control

by G. A. LeBaron

The Federal Department of Welfare and Health was established in 1944. The department had been promised in the speech from the throne in January of that same year. It took over the health divisions from the former Department of Pensions and National Health and co-ordinated these with the Dominion's welfare services. Its chief difficulty has been to find qualified staff to provide the leadership that will help advance Canada's public health and welfare services.

The Federal Health Department includes the following divisions: venereal disease control, tuberculosis control, maternal and child hygiene, nutrition, mental health, dental hygiene, blindness control, health insurance administration, family allowances, food and drugs advertising control — and other related services.

One of the important functions of the department is to supply educational material on health and welfare matters. It is organizing a film library and is expanding and reorganizing its existing library of health books and periodicals.

Progress is reported in venereal disease control and nutritional education throughout the Dominion. With the cooperation of provincial health departments, medical officers loaned from the armed forces initiated an educational campaign in the study of venereal disease control. Valuable cooperation from the armed forces in the field of nutrition has been received as well as from provincial and municipal authorities and food manufacturers.

It is with some measure of satisfaction that those members of the W.I. who took part in the recent drive for venereal disease control are advised that a letter has been received from the provincial minister of health and social welfare. The letter — in part — reads: "I must inform you that a study is being made at present of legislation for compulsory pre-marital examination and blood test. You may rest assured that this matter will be given serious consideration." Each participant in the drive has made her small contribution to a worthy cause. Small, continuous efforts will help bring nearer the ultimate success for which we are striving.

Each W.I. branch is urgently requested to support the Cancer Campaign. During the past months the Canadian Cancer Society has continued its drive to spread public information about cancer and its situation. Its program deals with facilities for treatment and research. It teaches the public to fight cancer with knowledge. More clinics, radium and equipment are needs which stand out in the present cancer situation in this province. Hospitals need more beds for cancer sufferers. Contributions may be sent to — The Canadian Cancer Society, 3640 University St., Montreal, or through any bank in the province.

In these days when appropriate war memorials are under consideration in many communities, a news item from one of our thriving towns might solve the problem. This particular community, feeling the need for better tuberculosis control, collected funds sufficient to purchase X-Ray equipment for use by the local doctors in public health work. A practical and enduring memorial could be thus established — a benefit to humanity.

Each month of the year the press places before us its quota of welfare needs, necessary improvements to maintain and improve the health of Canada. Perusal of the newspapers and current magazines in leisure moments will yield plentiful material and ideas for the use of each welfare and health convener in her department for the monthly W.I. branch meetings.

Tribute to Women's Institute

The following editorial appeared in the Sherbrooke Daily Record, a paper of the Eastern Townships. It refers directly to that district but as this tribute applies with equal truth to the whole province it is worth passing on.

"A warm tribute to the work of the Women's Institutes for their part in improving things which for years have been pressing problems was made by Hon. T. L. Kennedy, Ontario Minister of Agriculture, during the course of the discussion on the estimates of his department in the Ontario Legislature. At the same time he also complimented the organization for its valuable contribution in assisting the people of Great Britain.

Naturally, Mr. Kennedy dealt essentially with the work which the Institutes were doing throughout Ontario, but much of what he said could be applied to this section of the Province of Quebec where the Women's Institute is also active.

The Women's Institute has made farm women see that farm life offers a larger measure of independence than pioneer women ever dreamed of. It has brought them into close touch with their sisters of the city, in whose presence they are no longer shy and retiring, but on the contrary are able to comport themselves with as much quiet dignity and to converse with as great intelligence on practically every topic that interests their sex, in city or country.

The object of the Institute is to promote a knowledge of household science, a better knowledge of the economic and hygienic value of foods and fuels and a scientific care of children with a view of raising the general standard of health of the people, to create among its members a desire to fit themselves to a higher plane, away from ordinary drudgery, by abolishing as far as possible the toilsome features of the work.

But there is another important objective in the Insti-

tute of aims. Not only is the program designed to cut down drudgery but it is also planned for the provision of social gatherings. The meetings are varied and cover a wide field, bringing discussions not only on farm problems but on the wider aspects of national and world affairs. Originally a Canadian development, Women's Institutes have

altered conditions on the farm for the better and the idea has spread all over the English-speaking world. The movement is practical and affords scope for genius wherever found, much of which would never have been brought to light had there been no little gatherings of Institute members to inspire them."

The Home and School Association

by Bernice M. Daintrey

Have you ever thought of organizing a Home and School Association in your community? Some of you have thought about it but how many have taken any action? There are Home and School groups in this province, in a good many places, but judging from information which I have received recently, few of these groups are in communities where there is a branch of the Women's Institutes. I regret this, because I feel that this is a phase of educational work which merits our support and in which we have not shown enough interest. We stress the importance of the home, the school, the community and the great value of co-operation. The Home and School Association provides one important means of achieving this co-operation.

You may ask "What benefit would I as a parent receive from such an association?" Here are a few of the advantages offered. An opportunity is given the parents to meet and become acquainted with the teachers and with other parents. Here is an opportunity for parents to express their views in matters connected with the school, to bring forward their problems for discussion and to benefit from an exchange of views. This all makes for tolerance on the part of both teacher and parent and for increased understanding and mutual respect. A parent is often conscious of needs in a school which have escaped the notice of the teacher. This is his opportunity to point them out.

It is not the parent alone, who benefits from the Home and School Association. The teacher also profits from this chance of meeting and becoming acquainted with parents. The teacher's understanding of his pupils is increased greatly by better acquaintance with their parents. The teacher too, has a chance to state his problems and to place his viewpoint before the parents. These contacts are also of value socially and tend to do away with any stiffness of attitude which may exist on either side.

The teacher and the parent now become allies in working for the community, making it a fitting background for the children. Many worthwhile community projects have come into being as the result of the combined thinking of teachers and parents in the home and school group. One of the most important is that of providing proper recreational facilities such as suitably supervised recreational centres. The need for recreation under proper conditions is a challenge which neither parents nor teachers can afford to ignore.

As a result of the discussions in home and school groups, parents often come to realize the need for deeper understanding in dealing with their children and feel how ill-equipped they are for the business of parenthood. Only in recent years have people realized that while it is considered absolutely necessary to have adequate training for the so-called professions the greatest profession of all, that of parenthood, is undertaken, in the majority of cases, with no training. As Dr. S. R. Laycock has said in a recent article, "It has been thought that with parenthood came some God-given knowledge of how to look after children." This lack of training has resulted in many serious mistakes and in many misdirected young lives.

The Home and School Association, has in many cases, been instrumental in the formation of parent study groups, in providing parent education films and broadcasts along this line. In fact, this organization has been one of the chief agencies in providing parent education.

These then are a few of the benefits which accrue to teachers and to parents and finally to the community through the activities of a Home and School Association.

Think about these things and ask yourselves if you do not need them. It is not too soon to begin looking over your territory, to talk with other parents, to prepare to bring the matter to the attention of your teachers as soon as school reopens in September, in short, to get your machinery to function.

Our children are our most valuable possession, our justification for living, our hostages to the future. We cannot afford to fail in preparing them for that future.

LET'S LOOK AT THE SOIL . . . (Concluded from page 4)

worked with him and following him, to produce results having broad effects on our agricultural industry. As one ripple succeeds another, these effects may be expected to increase. It has been the object here to outline the plan of attack and to point to some of the results which are following a planned study of our soils. It is clear that to know them thoroughly will require much time and effort. Fortunately, however, there is good reason to believe that soils closely related to each other may respond similarly to treatment. Wherever actual field tests show this to be the case the time and effort needed will be lessened. The inspection work of the soil survey now is well advanced. The laboratory and field studies necessary to complete the picture can be speeded up if and when the necessary trained men and the money required are provided.

A Month With the W.I.

Things have really been happening in the Q.W.I. this month. Three new branches have been organized. Arundel in Argenteuil Co., Quyon in Pontiac and a Junior W.I. in Lemesurier, Megantic. No direct report has been received as yet from the latter group but in both senior branches a full staff of officers and conveners was elected, with many members, Arundel mentioning 28 on the roll. We welcome these new groups to our circle, knowing they will find pleasure in the work for "Home and Country."

Argenteuil. Brownsburg is planning a supper to celebrate the 20th. anniversary of their branch. \$5 was donated to the county scholarship. Motion pictures were shown on the evils of VD and gonorrhea followed by one entitled "The Hands are Sure," showing all kinds of handwork. A brooch was presented to a departing member. Frontier had a demonstration on tatting and smocking. Jerusalem-Bethany heard an interesting talk by Mrs. Emmett on "The Commercialization of Angora Rabbits." \$50 was voted to the War Veterans'. Lachute branch is making plans for its county fair. This branch will have charge of the dining room and lunch counter. Members were reminded to have their entries ready for the handicraft exhibit. "Rambles of a Soldier" was the subject of a talk by the guest speaker, Mr. Stuart Jones. Morin Heights held a military whist which netted \$13.94. Another is being planned in the near future. A "True or False" quiz was enjoyed. One new member was welcomed and support was asked for the National Clothing collection. Pioneer had an exhibit of handicraft novelties by Mrs. McGibbon, who also gave a talk on "Houses versus Homes". Other short articles were read and a recipe given for stretching butter. The president donated a quilt top. Upper Lachute and East End had a timely paper on "Grow your own Vegetables at your own Back Door."

Brome. Abercorn distributed programmes and had a general discussion on the coming year's work. A letter was read regarding the handicraft contest sponsored by the 4-H Club of this province. South Bolton is planning a supper and sale of work to augment funds.

Bonaventure. New Richmond saw the English Handi-craft Films recently. The play, "Brides and Budgets", was given at this meeting and three new members were added to the roll. Interesting letters were read from pen pals in Missouri telling about their work and describing the wonderful peach orchards. Plans were made for a tea and sale to raise money for school prizes. Port Daniel Centre is giving the use of their hall to the TB Mobile Clinic for a social evening to raise funds for that work. Butter making and the care of cream was discussed. One new member joined.

Compton. Cookshire had an opportunity to see the English Handicraft Films. Vegetables and flower seeds

were distributed to the children and the use of the tennis court was given free of charge for the season to the Young Adults Group. East Clifton heard a paper on the "Value of the Home Garden". A tested recipe was given and labour saving devices discussed. A bean guessing contest with a prize for the winner made a pleasing item.

Chat.-Huntingdon. Aubrey-Riverfield had 20 members enroll in the Blue Cross. Several large boxes of clothing were sent to European Relief and \$25 voted to the Cancer Fund. Notes on the various departments were given by the conveners. A story, "Before the Meeting", a quiz contest and a poem, "Wishing and Doing", formed an interesting programme. Dundee exchanged seeds, slips and bulbs. Timely articles pertaining to their departments were read by the conveners. Franklin Centre. An instructive address on Wales was given by Rev. H. A. Pritchard. Howick, Mr. C. Petch was the guest speaker giving an informative talk on insect pests and their control. \$3 was voted as a prize to the pupil making most improvement in local school.

Gaspé. Wakeham discussed their school fair. Papers were read on "Princess Alice Foundation Fund" and "End the Ban on Margarine." York donated \$20 towards the library in their school. The newly-organized sunshine committee has been very active. The sick have been visited and fruit and magazines taken to patients in the local hospital. Seeds from the Dept. of Agriculture were distributed by the convener who also gave a paper on "How to Keep Hens Laying". A word building contest was enjoyed.

Gatineau. No reports have been received from the branches but a most interesting one of their county annual. Space does not permit a more detailed account but here are a few highlights. Miss Walker and Mrs. R. Thomson attended this meeting, also Mrs. Gladys Strum, M.P. who gave a most practical talk at the lunch hour. She advised more thorough action in our groups and this extract from her talk is worth passing on. "Go after something worthwhile and stick by that until it is legislated rather than keep doing a lot of little things." The county gives a scholarship of \$25 each in Wakefield and Aylmer Schools. A project other counties might emulate.

Shefford. Granby Hill realized \$5.09 from a sale of plants, seeds and slips. Fruit was sent to a convalescent member and a birthday box to an old lady in a home. South Roxton made plans for entertaining the county annual. Flowers were sent a member in the hospital. Warden had a quilting with a picnic lunch at noon. 2 W.I. quilts were completed and another for the clothing drive in June. A quilt top was donated. Discussions were held on the control of household pests and insects, uses of DDT and what the Farm Forums are doing.

Megantic. Inverness donated \$10 to the school fair. Much information was derived from an address on "Wild Weeds Provide a Source of Mineral Food". Interesting items were given by the various conveners adding much to the programme. A tribute was paid to the late Mrs. John Graham, a faithful and active member of the branch. She



The late Mrs. John Graham.

was a life member of the W.I. and on her death left a bequest of \$100 to the local branch. Lemesurier had an address by the convener for Agriculture on "How to take care of Tomatoes". She also discussed gardening. Slips, bulbs and seeds were exchanged. Favorite vegetables, with methods of cooking and serving, made a helpful roll-

call. A quilt was pieced during the meeting.

Pontiac. Here is another report of a fruitful annual meeting. Miss Walker and Mrs. Thomson also attended this gathering. A life-membership in the F.W.I.C. was presented to the retiring president, Mrs. W. J. Murray as a token of appreciation for her long and faithful service. Beech Grove held a sale in connection with their meeting, \$3.55 being realized. Bristol Busy Bees had an address by their agronomer Mr. N. A. Drummond on how to make and use a hot bed for home gardening. Elmside also entertained Mr. Drummond who discussed topics of local interest; canning project, Co-operative Fire Insurance Co. and electricity. "Are you Short on Shortening?" was the subject of a talk by the convener of Home Economics. Social evenings have been held for returned boys and war brides. Stark's Corners has just completed another layette to be sent overseas. 32 articles were also made for the Shawville Community Hospital. A "Dutch Girl" quilt was sold and cheer sent to shut-ins. Wyman discussed "Garden Hints" and ways of planting special varieties. This was led by the convener of Agriculture. Suggestions were made for sending comforts overseas. The social convener held a guessing contest with prizes.

Quebec. Valcartier has adopted the Blue Cross Hospitalization Plan with 13 members enrolling. A new fence around the W.I. grounds was discussed.

Rouville. Abbotsford heard a most enlightening address on the uses of DDT by Mr. C. E. Petch.

Richmond. Cleveland distributed seeds for a flower contest this fall. A sale of slips, seeds and plants proved successful. The convener for Agriculture held an amusing flower and garden contest with prizes. Two members are taking turns each month as hostesses. Dennison's Mills is putting lights into their Community Hall. Several members joined the Blue Cross. The sick were remembered by cards and plants. Melbourne Ridge added several more

members to the Blue Cross. Patches on the travelling apron were opened, the apron auctioned off and proceeds added to the county treasury. Articles were brought in for a White Elephant sale to be held in connection with the county meeting. Much activity by the sunshine committee was reported. Seeds, slips and bulbs were sold. Richmond Hill voted \$10 to Save the Children Fund. 2 quilts were made and a buttonhole contest staged. Here is another sale of seeds and slips reported. Spooner Pond had a helpful talk on "News Around the Home" by the convener of Home Economics. An auction of aprons as well as slips and plants was held. Prizes were given in an apron contest and baby garments were raffled, proceeds were used for the talent money. A successful food and rummage sale has been sponsored. Shipton also reports a food and rummage sale. Windsor Mills held a display of remodelled articles with description as to how they were made. Hooked rugs were also shown. Gifts were given to the bride of a Hong Kong POW, the music teacher in the local school and to a valued member leaving to make her home in the West. A cookie contest was held with prizes. These were later auctioned off.

Sherbrooke. Cherry River had a well-attended meeting. A novelty sale took place and an interesting contest. Prizes are to be given in the school. Orford arranged their programme around Welfare and Health. The sum of \$7.50 was realized from an apron parade. A card was sent to an absent member.

Stanstead. Ayer's Cliff. The convener of Agriculture had charge of the programme. Articles were read on how the food shortage affects the farmer and the villager, with suggestions as to what could be done to help. An active discussion followed. All members endorsed a resolution to be sent to the Town Council asking for a curfew. Beebe sold flowers for Mother's Day, the proceeds being divided as follows; \$10 to Sherbrooke Hospital, \$5 St. Vincent de Paul Hospital and \$5 to the Cancer Fund. A splendid paper on the International Peace Garden was read by the convener of National and International Relations and an instructive address on the international situation given by Miss C. MacKenzie. An English war bride was welcomed to the meeting and presented with some lovely gifts. Hatley had a Dutch auction of aprons. A paper was given on the origin of the Mary Stewart Collect. Minton. A helpful paper was read on different ways to cook and serve ham and tongue. Stanstead North packed a box to be sent to England. 4 quilts were tied at this meeting and cheer sent to shut-ins. Tomifobia had an exchange of roots, seeds and slips. A letter giving information on the Handicraft contest sponsored by the 4-H Club of this province was discussed.

This county has also held their annual meeting with Miss Walker and Mrs. D. F. Orr in attendance. A membership contest had been carried out between the branches this

past year with the result 50 more members were reported for the county.

Received too late to be classified. Morin Heights presented a life membership pin to Mrs. J. McCullough in honour of her 50th wedding anniversary. An article on "The Care and Culture of Roses" proved helpful. \$9.55 was raised by a military whist and \$4 donated by individual members towards school prizes.

North Hatley is investigating the possibility of establishing a convalescent home in their community. A committee was appointed to attend a meeting in Lennoxville to discuss Community Schools. A very successful Jumble sale was held netting over \$100. An effort is being made to interest girls in the 4-H Handicraft contest.

A Junior Institute

Here is an interesting letter from Miss Katherine Annett, president of the Jr. W.I. New Carlisle. This enthusiastic group of young workers have the honour of being the first Junior Institute in the province and others may enjoy hearing of their plans.

"We hold our meetings in summer at Miss Rena Caldwell's home (Miss Caldwell was their organizer) in winter at Annett's Hotel. These meetings start at 2 p.m. and end at 5.30 or 6 p.m. In winter our meetings are a little shorter as we all have our lessons to do. At our meetings we first discuss any business we may have then we work at our handicrafts. Some of the things we make are ash-trays, brooches, place card holders. These things are all made from shells brought from Florida to us by Miss Caldwell. We also make earrings, tally cards, ornaments, etc. In winter we make squares for an afghan and sometimes pack boxes for overseas. In late August last year we had a sale of our handicrafts and the proceeds were about \$55. We are planning to buy a loom to learn weaving. For this we are spending some of the money from our sale. We have received a book on weaving from the Dept. of Agriculture, Quebec, and we are very anxious to begin this new work."

Rhubarb Is Easy to Preserve

Rhubarb is particularly well adapted to preserving by quick freezing, and what is more, in these days of sugar rationing, it can be quick-frozen without sugar, this being added when the rhubarb is served as sauce or pie in the winter.

For quick freezing, the rhubarb should be cut into pieces about an inch long, packed into any one of the several available types of fruit or vegetable containers, frozen without the addition of sugar, and placed in the freezing storage.

A common household practice has been to cut the rhubarb into pieces, put into glass fruit jars, cover with cold water, and then place the jars under running tap water for about ten minutes. The jars are then sealed with a rubber ring and stored in the basement for winter use. This product, however, according to Dr. Frank Lee food chemist at the State Experiment Station at Geneva, will be inferior in colour and flavour to frozen rhubarb.


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Sunnyside Poultry Farm,
St. Stephen, N.B.

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited,
Saint John, N.B.

Dear Sir:

I have been keeping poultry for the last eighteen years with more or less success and have used all the well known brands of feeds, and some not so well known. For the past two years, I have been feeding Miracle feeds almost exclusively with excellent results. Mortality in my flock has been less than one percent since I started using your feeds and my egg production has been wonderful.

Yours sincerely, A. L.

(Original on file)

Miracle Laying Mash increases egg production because it contains the highest quality "egg making" ingredients scientifically blended in exact proportions to produce more top grade eggs per laying hen at lowest feed cost.

If you have plenty of farm grain, make your own laying mash by using Miracle Laying Mash Supplement.



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MAXIMUM RESULTS . . . AT MINIMUM COST

... THE BEST POTATO CROPS YOU EVER GREW

Give your potatoes the best cultivation you can give them . . . and then just one thing more . . . dust them with Niagara C.O.C.S. Dust, and you'll have the finest potato crop you ever grew.

C.O.C.S. DUST

The action of this fixed copper fungicide is entirely independent of moisture for its effectiveness. Therefore, it may be applied at any time of day desired.

It has no clogging effect upon the leaves, thus permitting the foliage to function fully and freely, with the result that the potatoes mature to their best.

C.O.C.S. DUST is equally good for tomatoes, melons, squash and cucumbers.

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NIAGARA BRAND SPRAY CO. LIMITED
BURLINGTON, ONTARIO

Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

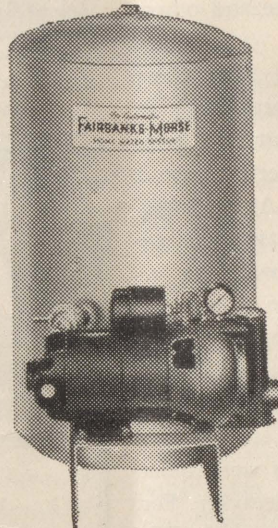
Once again we're paying for our unseasonable March with a backward spring. Even April's snow and frosts failed to balance the weatherman's budget so May could behave itself. Anyway we finished sowing the grain ten days earlier than we started last year and twenty days earlier than we finished in '45. But that was because the grain happened to be on drier land this year. Many people are not as fortunate.

We also had a bit of luck in the sex of our calf crop this spring. Male calves have been pretty prevalent but we managed to draw five heifers and a bull from the good Jerseys in the Artificial Breeding Center. From natural breeding we got three bulls. One of the heifers has the most peculiar white markings we ever saw. Dot thought it looked as if its mother had been frightened by a geometry problem in white chalk on a fawn-coloured 'black-board'. But what could you expect when its father had some white as well as its mother and at least three previous generations of her family. But we are not counting our yearlings until they are a year old for last year we had eight heifers with only four of them still alive.

We are trying out some of the vitamin capsules for calves on the heifers though we got two bulls off to a good start without such artificial boosters. The third heifer came down with scours (perhaps the dreaded white variety) but responded better to treatment with sulphanilamide plus the vitamins than is usually the case though she is not out of the woods yet (possibly it would be accurate to say she is not out *in* the woods yet.) Now we have some of the newer sulphaguanadine to try out in case of necessity. There is quite a list of new and effective drugs for the treatment of various diseases now but Oh! Look What They Cost! Fifteen cents each for sulphaguanadine and it takes three a day for a calf, six cents each for vitamin capsules. Incidentally the 'vet' advised me not to give sulphanilamide to an animal without giving an equal

More water with Less power with a **FAIRBANKS-MORSE** EJECTOR TYPE WATER SYSTEM

- FEWER MOVING PARTS
- COMPACT ● QUIET
- EASY TO INSTAL

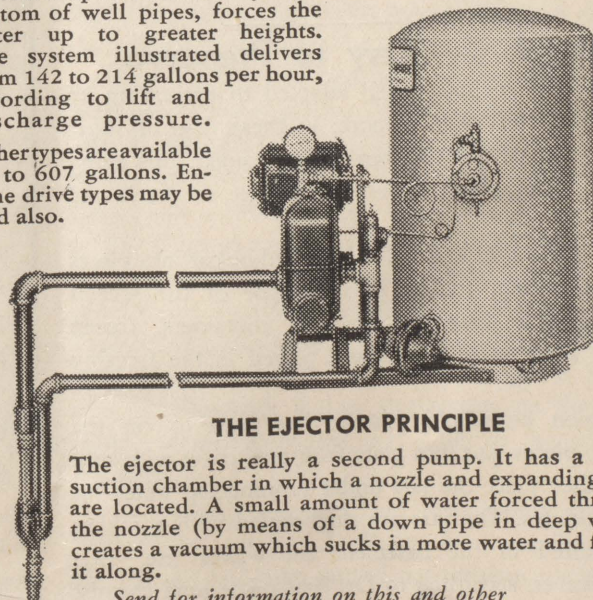


An ejector built into the pumping unit increases the water flow without using correspondingly more power, saving much in operating cost. There are no moving parts below ground, and hence the unit can be located away from the well. Severe tests by independent experts show conclusively that Fairbanks-Morse Water Systems have exceptionally long life.

FOR SHALLOW WELLS: (Lifts of 22' or less) Fairbanks-Morse Shallow Well Systems are single, compact units, shipped fully assembled. Rugged in construction. Centrifugal pump is simple in design with only one moving element. The ejector is part of the above-ground assembly. Self-priming and quiet running. Model shown here supplies 500 gallons per hour at open discharge, 450 at tank pressure of 20 lbs. (Figures are 15' lift.) Other sizes are made up to 1170 gallons open discharge. Non-electric systems are available for engine drive.

FOR DEEP WELLS: (Lifts of over 22') Fairbanks-Morse Deep Well Systems have a positive displacement pump, working to tank pressures up to 60 lbs. easily adjusted to needs. Ejector located at bottom of well pipes, forces the water up to greater heights. The system illustrated delivers from 142 to 214 gallons per hour, according to lift and discharge pressure.

Other types are available up to 607 gallons. Engine drive types may be had also.



THE EJECTOR PRINCIPLE

The ejector is really a second pump. It has a small suction chamber in which a nozzle and expanding tube are located. A small amount of water forced through the nozzle (by means of a down pipe in deep wells) creates a vacuum which sucks in more water and forces it along.

Send for information on this and other
Fairbanks-Morse Full Measure Farm Equipment.

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MONTREAL

amount of soda with it to prevent a bad effect on the kidneys.

One of the new drugs which doesn't cost much and is very effective in its place is cobalt. A fresh heifer which had been doing well went all to pieces suddenly. We suspected acetonaemia but the 'vet' said not if she was getting molasses so mailed us something which proved to be cobalt and it turned her from a probable 'dead loss' back into an asset.

Seventy-five cents and 8½ ozs. of oats invested in a government seed analysis also saved our oat crop from a probable failure as far as seed is concerned. Since it was cut so green with the combine and heated so much we were afraid of the germination. The test showed it to be only 43% and in the rejected class. So we rejected it and looked for a supply. Once again the Dominion Experimental Farm at Lennoxville came to the rescue with some Registered Vanguard at a very reasonable price. We had enough left over to give a neighbour a start for next year as well. Many farmers will tell you that they never got any help from the Experimental Farm in their life but they never asked for it so how could they expect any?

A request to our agronomer for information on spraying of orchards certainly brought the information but now we don't know what to do with our new-found knowledge. In our blissful ignorance we wanted to know how to control railroad worms. Now we know that we are troubled with codling moths (which should not be codled), curculios and railroad worms as well as a few minor diseases. Control of the codling moth requires the calyx spray and two cover sprays (Nos. 4, 5, 6 on the Spray Program) and this should dispose of the curculios while No. 7 with No. 8 added on late varieties takes care of the railroad worm. Other materials in the various sprays eliminate the negative and accentuate the positive as far as various other orchard troubles are concerned. But for the ordinary 'mixed farmer' it seems to require a lot of time



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worthy of closest
INVESTIGATION

Green Cross 50% MICRONIZED* Wettable DDT Powder

This Green Cross field leader product has yielded most encouraging results in tests to date. It is compatible with fixed coppers — Bordeaux Mixture and Karbam — and may be added to the spray tank when using one of these materials:

GREEN CROSS 50% Micronized Wettable DDT Powder has been used effectively to control the following pests:

VEGETABLE and FRUIT INSECTS

POTATOES — Colorado Potato Beetle, Flea Beetle and Leafhoppers. Start using when plants are 5-8" high.

CABBAGES, ETC. — To control Cabbage Worm and Flea Beetles. Do not use after heads form.

GRAPES — To control Rose Chafer, Leafhoppers, etc.

OUTDOOR and GREENHOUSE ORNAMENTALS

ROSES — Rose Midge, Leaf Rollers, Strawberry Leaf Beetle, Rose Chafer.

ORCHIDS — Orchid Scales, Thrips, Orchid Weevil.

SNAPDRAGONS — Leaf Tyer, Cabbage Worms, Thrips.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS — Leaf Tyer, Tarnished Plant Bug, Chrysanthemum Thrips. Also Greenhouse Leaf Tyer, Sowbugs, etc.

SHADE TREES — To control Tent Caterpillars, Cankerworms, and other defoliating caterpillars, Elm Leaf Miner, etc.

TOBACCO — Tobacco Worms.

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Manufactured by:

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and equipment to spray a dozen trees just to get a few apples to use at home or give to the people who didn't spray their own. Some form of co-operative spray service would be a way out. At least we found that one means of control is the collection and destruction of all fallen apples, something we have tried to do which probably accounts for the fact that we get a lot of good apples without spraying in a good year.

Honey vs. Granulated Sugar

One pound of average honey, which occupies a volume of 10.84 fluid ounces at 68 F., contains 2.83 ounces of water, equivalent to 2.72 fluid ounces of water. The volume of the contained water amounts to 25.1 percent of the volume of the honey, although by weight, the water content only amounts to 17.70 percent. The difference is due to the relatively high specific gravity (1.4191) of honey. One gallon of this honey weighs 11 pounds, 12.9 ounces and the caloric value of one pound is 1,488 calories.

Although one gallon of average extracted honey contains slightly more than 9 pounds of total sugars, (fruit sugar, grape sugar and granulated, cane or beet sugar) its sweetening power is equivalent to about 11 pounds, 4 ounces of granulated sugar, because of the 25 percent greater sweetening effect of the honey sugars. On the basis of measured volumes, 1 cupful of honey has approximately the same sweetening power as 1.6 cupfuls of granulated sugar. While on the basis of weights, 1 pound of average honey, containing 17.70 percent of water, has about the same sweetening power as 15¼ ounces of granulated sugar.

Men are never so likely to settle a question rightly as when they discuss it freely.
—Macaulay.

Harmony and support of the weak by the strong is the secret of prosperity.

—Old Buddhist Saying.

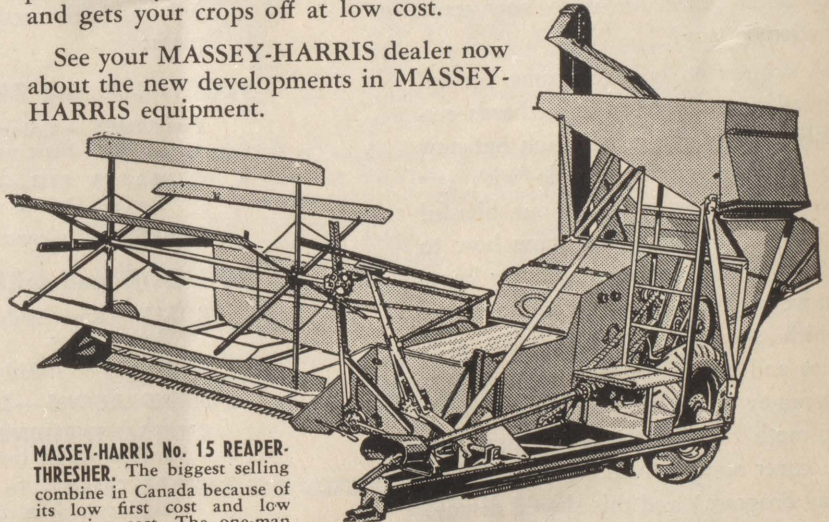


FARM FOR PROFIT use MASSEY-HARRIS EQUIPMENT

Those golden heads of wheat, oats or barley are golden dollars. The problem is getting them into your pocket. For, if a storm comes along, down goes the grain and a lot of those golden dollars melt away.

The way to make money is to be able to pitch right in and get that crop in the bin or elevator in a matter of hours or days, once it's ready to cut. That's where a MASSEY-HARRIS combine can save you money. The self-propelled combine, developed and perfected by MASSEY-HARRIS, brings real savings in manpower and gets your crops off at low cost.

See your MASSEY-HARRIS dealer now about the new developments in MASSEY-HARRIS equipment.



MASSEY-HARRIS No. 15 REAPER-THRESHER. The biggest selling combine in Canada because of its low first cost and low operating cost. The one-man power take-off outfit is a real money-saver. Tripod-type frame gives great strength and rigidity, thus maintaining alignment of shafts and sprockets.

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Control of Celery Blights

The application of a fungicide to celery at regular intervals throughout the growing period is just as important in the production of the crop as any of the cultural practices followed by the grower. Regardless of the care taken and expense involved in bringing the crop to maturity, if the plants are blighted at harvest time, they are far less valuable and may even be entirely worthless.

There are few diseases that can be controlled 100 per cent, and celery blights are no exception. However, if the proper fungicides are applied regularly, these diseases should be reduced to a point where losses are negligible.

Use a copper fungicide recommended for the control of blights and make thorough and regular applications at every 7 to 10 days throughout the growing season. If disease appears on the plants, use the shorter (7-day) interval. Whether a spray or a dust fungicide is used depends largely on the individual grower's equipment, the acreage to be treated, the proximity to a good water supply, and other factors. Although liquid fungicides generally control blights better than dusts, especially in seasons favourable for the development of diseases, many growers favour the labour-saving dusting method which gives good control in most seasons.

Experiments conducted at the Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology, St. Catharines, Ont., have shown that Burgundy mixtures 4-4-40 has consistently proved superior to any other spray material for the control of celery blights. This spray is made up the same as Bordeaux mixture, but washing soda is used instead of lime.

Practical Measures

To calculate the capacity of grain bins in bushels, multiply the volume of the bin in cubic feet by 1.28.

To find the number of tons of hay in a mow, multiply the length by the width by the height, all in feet, and divide by 400 to 575, depending on the kind of hay and how long it has been in the mow.

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ROOF PUTTY FLUX



● Here's a new product from Imperial Oil Limited that saves money and serves many useful purposes around the farm! Imperial Roof Putty Flux is the ideal coating for metal or bare top felt roofs . . . makes them waterproof, protects against the weathering action of the sun's rays, ice and snow. Made from a high-grade asphalt base, Putty Flux is useful, too, for coating the inside of cisterns, water troughs and tanks to prevent leakage.

Easily applied with a roofer's brush, or by hand paint brush on small areas. Comes ready to use, no heating required in normal summer weather. Covers 100-150 square feet per Imperial gallon.

For those Spring "fix up" and repair jobs, ask your Imperial Oil Agent about the new Roof Putty Flux in the handy, economical 5-gallon drum.



IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Agents Everywhere in Canada

To find the number of tons of hay in a rectangular stack of average construction, multiply the overthrow by the length by the width, all in feet. Multiply this result by 3 and divide by 10, and then divide by 400 to 525, depending on the kind of hay and how long it has been in stack. Well settled alfalfa hay is estimated to require 470 cubic feet for a ton, and well settled timothy and timothy mixed hay is estimated to need 625 cubic feet a ton.

In determining the size of storage

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New foundation or breeding livestock?

A farm electric system?

Fences, drainage or other developments?

New farm or home buildings?

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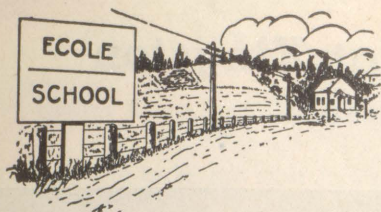
THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

space required to store a given quantity of potatoes, the estimate may be based on forty pounds of potatoes (tubers) per cubic foot of storage space. On this basis, a bin 10 by 10 feet square filled to a depth of six feet would hold 400 bushels.

the investigator, the believer in research, the asker of questions, the man who refuses to believe that perfection has been attained . . . There is no thrill or joy in merely doing that which any one can do . . . It is always safe to assume, not that the old way is wrong, but that there may be a better way.

The practical man is the adventurer,

—Henry R. Harrower.



LIVING AND LEARNING



The Need for Farm Forums

(From an address by Dr. C. N. Crutchfield at the Farm Forum Rally, Ormstown, Que.—April 29, 1946)

The world of industry, in the wider sense of its meaning, which includes practically all the peoples of the world, can be divided into four main classes:

The farmer and the fisherman who produce food and many other necessities of life;

The miner who produces the coal and metals;

The industrial worker who makes things from the products of the farmer and fisherman; and

Those who engaged in the transportation of goods from place to place.

One of the main causes of war in the past has been a maladjustment in the returns of the work of one or more of these four main classes. If there is an unbalanced economy between these groups, it is bound to hinder progress and to cause suffering and want. Over 70% of the peoples of the world are in the first two divisions. These two divisions, during the period between the first and second world wars, received the smallest returns for their work and their investment and, consequently, brought about an unbalanced economy during that period which eventually caused the great depression from 1929 to 1938.

The farmer and the fisherman in the first group are the real producers of wealth in the world. The farmer plants a bushel of grain and reaps anywhere from 15 to 100 fold. This represents new wealth created by him and each year, in a properly balanced economy, he can produce new wealth without any depreciation in his capital investment. The fisherman collects food from the seas, the lakes, and the rivers, and continues to do so each year if he can receive a fair return for his efforts.

In such a society where there is balanced economy I can see no reason why there should not be *full employment* for every one, and full employment means full bread baskets and contented lives — the greatest force for the continuation of peace the world knows of.

Our Society Not Yet a Democracy

We pride ourselves in being democratic. We state that we live under a democratic form of government and we fought this last war to save democracy and our democratic way of life, but I wonder if we understand what democracy really means. Politically, we have a democratic form of government but we are far from a true democracy when it comes to our day by day life.

Industry has been built up in our democratic state un-

der a form of dictatorship. Right or wrong, we have to do what the boss tells us or get fired. This is true even in farm life and it is not as it should be. In a true democracy labor is not a commodity. The rights of the individual are respected at all times; but first in a true democracy GOD is put at the top — the individual comes next — and the State and industry at the bottom, to serve the needs of the individual. A true democratic system must have its roots in the Christian faith and must recognize the supreme value of the individual.

Canadian farmers believe in such ideals and in the benefits of adult education as evidenced by the growth of the Farm Forum movement. They have proved that adults will endeavor to improve their education if facilities are available. They are realizing the value of studying, planning and working together in a world that is struggling to work out world relationships through the United Nations Organization, in the shadow of a new and terrific force called Atomic Energy.

Extend Forum Movement

If Farm Forums are to continue, and I think they must, I believe that their programs must become more and more varied, and attention and study should be given to these new problems which I have endeavored to outline for you. The technique developed by the Farm Forum has been new and effective. The two-way technique of ideas and information going out to organized groups from coast to coast, and ideas and group opinions coming back, coupled with the resulting group thinking and group decisions, are the very fundamentals of a remarkable trend.

Those interested in Farm Forums should make an intensive effort to increase their numbers one hundred fold. This new form of adult education which compels the individual citizen to give some thought to those intangibles and imponderables, of which I spoke, is one way by which we may avert the terrible disasters that are ahead of us unless the citizens are made sufficiently aware of their possibilities before it is too late.

In conclusion, may I say that the farmers are the real builders of our country. It is in their hands to control its destiny; it is in their hands to compel our law makers to make laws which will be just and fair to all; it is in their power to forestall any laws that will be detrimental to the country as a whole. Now is the time for organization and cooperation.

National A.E. Meeting Held at Kingston

Dr. Brittain Is Honoured: Farm Forums Lay Plans

"Building Community Programs" was the theme of a national conference on Adult Education called at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, May 20 - 23rd, to which twenty-seven educational, recreational, welfare and governmental agencies were invited to participate.

Five commissions prepared detailed reports on significant aspects of adult education. They were: The Job of Adult Education; the Organization of Adult Education; Resources and Planning for Community Programs; Community Centres; and Leadership Training.

Keynote lectures were delivered by Hon. Paul Martin, on the United Nations Security Council; by Dr. R. C. Wallace of Queen's on United Nations Education, Scientific, Cultural Organization; by Prof. Arthur Phelps and by Dr. Morse Cartwright, director, American Association for Adult Education.

At the annual meeting of the C.A.A.E. which was held on May 23rd Dr. W. H. Brittain was re-elected President of the C.A.A.E. Among others to be elected were: Chairman of Executive — Leonard Harman; Secretary of Executive — Jean Hunter Morrison. Several Quebec members were elected to the Council: Eugene Bussiere, H. R. C. Avison, Dr. B. O. Filteau, Madame Pierre Casgrain and R. Alex Sim.

For two days at the close of the conference the Farm Forum and Citizens Forum delegates met to plan next year's program. Provincial secretaries from every province but P.E.I., the national secretaries, and CBC officials also attended.

A tentative schedule for the 1946-47 broadcasts included such topics as: Scientific Advances in Agriculture,



Scene at the Adult Education Conference in Kingston. Facing the camera from left to right: Miss Marjorie Smith, Secretary of Citizens Forums of British Columbia; H. R. C. Avison of Macdonald College; Dr. W. H. Brittain, president of the C.A.A.E.; G. C. Andrew, director of the Canadian Information Service; Dr. F. C. Auld of Toronto, Treasurer of the C.A.A.E.; Mrs. Margaret Howes of Montreal, secretary of Quebec Citizens Forum.

United Nations Organizations and the Farmer; Farm and Industrial Labour Relations.

A. B. Kemp discussed the possibility of modifying the broadcast techniques for regular broadcasts and review nights.

Although there have been national meetings of this nature in previous years, this session was longer and better attended than any previous session. This was partly due to the pooling arrangement which equalized the travelling expenses of all the delegates.

Joseph Galway Secretary of Farm Forums

The executive of the Quebec Council of Farm Forums announces that Joseph Galway who has been working as the part-time assistant secretary began his work on a full time basis as the Secretary of Farm Forums on May 1st. His appointment is for one year. Mr. Galway's appointment as full-time Secretary will permit the Farm Forum office to provide improved services to the growing Forum movement in Quebec, and it is still further evidence of the rapid and sturdy growth of the Forum movement. R. Alex Sim will continue to serve the Council as Secretary-Treasurer, but Mr. Galway will be available not only for field work, but will take full charge of the Farm Forum correspondence, broadcasts, and the like.



At the Kingston meeting. In centre are A. B. Kemp of the C.B.C. Farm Department and Orval Miller, Chairman of Farm Forum broadcasts for 1945-46.

Community Services Planned

Quebec Council of Community Schools makes elaborate preparation for post-war programs.

What may prove to be the most forward thinking and valuable community program to emerge in Quebec, since the investigations of the radio listening group in 1939 and 1940, are the elaborate plans which are now developing from a series of meetings which have been held in recent months at Sherbrooke, Ormstown, Montreal, Lennoxville, and Grand Mere.

Underlying these important discussions is the feeling that adult education should have something to offer veterans, youth, and citizens generally. There is no thought of preparing educational "hand-outs", or cultural "capsules", but of preparing to offer community organization everywhere in the province, the resources that are so badly needed to enrich cultural experience, to broaden mental horizons, and to sharpen the thinking of citizens on the problems of the day.

By resources are meant the aids, courses, pamphlets, speakers bureau, advice and consultation on films, radio programs, public affairs courses, dramatics, arts and crafts, community music.

It is recognized that the services of field organizers will be required to advise local groups to put these pro-

grams into effect most advantageously. The Council is anxious, in cooperation with the McGill University Adult Education Service at Macdonald College, to give all possible aid to community leaders by means of intensive leader and instructor institutes, of which Camp Macdonald, THE SCHOOL OF COMMUNITY PROGRAMS, is an admirable beginning.

With reference to the topics already mentioned, the Council hopes to establish committees of experts in each field to offer advice, and recommend programs and program aids. It is hoped that as a beginning committees on public affairs, dramatics, and crafts can be established.

These extensive plans imply that the Council hopes to sponsor a great variety of projects in addition to community schools, such as community centres, community councils, and leadership training courses.

The officers of the Council are greatly encouraged by the development of a regional committee for the Eastern Townships. The meeting at Grand Mere agreed that a committee for the St. Maurice Valley was desirable, and plans are afoot for a committee in that area.

Farm Forums Hold Elections

The usual spring rallies of the Farm Forums have been well attended this spring. Policies of the Quebec Council of Farm Forums have been discussed, and county representatives elected to the provincial Council. It is a healthy sign of the virility of the movement that many prominent citizens have stood for election and that an election has been held. The practice of voting by ballot has been practised throughout.

Resolutions were passed on the price of farm machinery, the milk subsidy, oleomargarine, the change of time for the noon farm broadcast.

Here is news of the rallies:

Ormstown. April 29th — A large attendance addressed by Dr. C. N. Crutchfield of Shawinigan Falls. Elected representatives —

Huntingdon. R. J. M. Reid; Chateaugay — J. D. Lang. Nine representatives of the District Committee of Chateaugay-Huntingdon were elected at this meeting.

Argenteuil County. Three events: (1) District meeting in which Mr. Douglas Bradford was elected the representative for the County — (2) A dance in the Lachute Auditorium. (3) A Rally for the Forums in the Arundel area on May 13th.

Knowlton. At the Rally 225 people were present. The speaker was Mr. P. D. MacArthur of Howick. Elected representatives — Missisquoi County — Murray Mason; Brome County — Mr. Gordon Shufelt; Shefford & Rouville — Gordon Wade. At a previous meeting a District Committee for the four counties was established.

Farrelton. For Gatineau County — 200 present. Speaker — Dr. J. E. Lattimer of Macdonald College. Miller Gibson was elected representative. A District Committee was established with one representative from each Forum.

Bristol. For Pontiac County — 200 present. Percy Gardner of the United Farmers Cooperative Co., Toronto was the speaker. A District Committee for Pontiac County was formed. Ronald MacKechnie, son of Wyman MacKechnie, who was the county representative two years ago was elected representative of the County.

Other rallies scheduled, but not yet held at time of writing were to be held at — Rougemont, Waterloo, Kingsbury, Danville, Denison's Mills, Kinnear's Mills, Birhton and Ayres Cliff.

Joseph Galway addressed all the rallies, except those at Ormstown and Knowlton which were addressed by R. Alex Sim.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

The Macdonald Clan

*Notes and news of staff members and
former students*

For Auld Lang Syne

Eight members of the Macdonald Clan, leaving the College after many years of service, were honoured by their colleagues at a banquet on the evening of May 15th. It could not be described as a farewell dinner, for that was not the spirit which prevailed; rather, it was a friendly gathering of people who had worked together for years, assembled to spend a convivial evening and to do honour to some of their number who, although leaving their active duties with the College, will still remain in the community and take part in its many activities.

Our photograph, taken just after the banquet, shows the retiring staff members and some of the gifts with which they were presented. On the left is Prof. Norman Bird, whose work in clover and timothy breeding is well known to plant breeders and agronomists, if not to the general public. After sixteen years on the staff of the Agronomy Department, Mr. Bird is leaving to take up work elsewhere.

Standing beside Mr. Bird is Prof. George W. Scarth, a botanist of international repute. He was appointed to the McGill staff as lecturer in botany in 1907, the year that Macdonald College was founded, became full professor in 1920 and was named head of the department in 1934. Though most of his work has been carried on at the University, he gave the course in plant physiology at

Macdonald College and has always been keenly interested in the work of the Department of Plant Pathology here.

Next comes Archie Walker, known to everyone as the man who makes the flowers bloom. He has been running the greenhouses since November, 1907 and he has seen the campus transformed through his efforts from a wilderness left by the builders to the place of restful beauty it is today. He knows every tree and bush on the campus, and in fact planted many of them himself. He has been responsible for the courses in floriculture and landscape architecture given in all three schools and for years had had charge of a weekly column in the *Family Herald*.

Beside him stands Miss Scott, R.N., since 1921 the resident nurse in the Men's Residence. How many students she has nursed through colds and stomach aches it would be impossible to say. But her interest in the students goes far beyond seeing them through bouts of illness. She keeps in touch with them after they leave, and always seems to know where they all are and what they are doing. This was particularly true during the war, and Miss Scott could always be depended on to know where some particular student who had enlisted was and how he was getting along. She and Mr. Chips have a lot in common.

Miss Violet Ramsay came to the College as lecturer in primary methods and nature study in 1925, and has been on the staff of the School for Teachers ever since. And she does more for her students than merely to see that they learn how to teach small children. She takes them in hand when they arrive, explains the workings of the College, helps them to avoid pitfalls in their course, and generally keeps a motherly eye on them all through their stay.

T. Fred Ward stands next; he watched the College being built and has been its Bursar and Secretary since that time. There is little that can be added to what we said in our last issue about him and his association with the College.

W. E. Yolland has been on the staff of the Secretary's office since 1927 and has a fund of stories and anecdotes about the "good old days". His work has brought him in close contact with every phase of college activities, and



none is better fitted than he to speak of the vagaries of college professors. He is an avid gardener, and we expect, now he has more time to devote to his hobby, that the pansies he will raise in future will be even bigger and better than the samples he has been bringing to the office every spring.

Ernie Mutton, librarian, completes the list. He joined the staff in 1921, not long after returning from three years overseas in the Great War. His father was a bookseller, he himself was born in his father's bookshop in Northampton, England, and he has been a lover of books all his life. He is an accomplished pianist, is keen about golf, tennis and photography, and plans to devote his well-earned leisure to his hobbies. This will be slightly delayed, however, for he expects to continue as librarian at the College for some time yet, until a successor has been named.

Diploma Graduate Gets Colonial Post

Robert Miller, a graduate of the Diploma Course in the class of 1941, and later a member of the Royal Canadian Air Force has just been appointed a Commissioner in Agriculture for the Government of Nigeria, and is leaving for his new position as soon as he can get passage from England, where he is at present.

In writing to tell us of his appointment, Miller assures us that the experience he acquired while at Macdonald College will prove most useful to him, and he gives the College credit for having given him such a thorough training in basic agriculture.

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MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUEBEC

Fox Control on the Poultry Range

Considerable loss in live poultry during the past two years by foxes has brought an additional problem to the poultryman which is somewhat difficult to control. Foxes usually hunt at daybreak, although occasionally they will appear in the late evening. Where poultry can be confined at night, it is advisable to do so. If, however, stock is on open ranges roosting out-of-doors, such as turkeys, the problem is one of protecting the entire range.

Dogs will assist greatly in keeping foxes off the premises, but at least two dogs are necessary — one chained at a central point and the others free to range over the entire area enclosed.

The electric fence has also been used to good advantage. C. E. Lee of the Beacon Milling Company recommends the following procedure: "One wire should be 6 to 7 inches above the ground and the second one 6 inches above the first. To prevent grass from short circuiting the wires a strip 12 or 14 inches wide, under the wires, may be sprayed with a mixture of carbolineum and kerosene. Crank case oil may be used but this is not so effective in killing the grass nor does the effect last so long as that of the carbolineum and kerosene mixture. Where foxes alone are the primary problem, they may be kept away from the range by spraying a strip about 1½ or 2 feet wide around it. If in an area common to foxes over a period of time spray a strip 4 feet wide. For this spray a mixture of twenty parts by weight of crude furnace oil and one part by weight of spirits of turpentine should be made. It is important to spray heavily enough to show some damage to the grass. The treatment is repeated two or three times a year and will keep foxes away from the range, yards, or poultry houses. It may also be effective with some other predatory wild animals."

Foxes usually kill numbers of birds, leaving the majority lying on the field. The common method of attack is to crush the back and ribs. Tooth marks and bruising will be noticed over the back and upper sides alone. Occasionally the head and neck are removed. If any individual birds are found to be partially buried in a field, do not disturb them, as the fox will usually return for them the following morning just before daybreak. Be prepared with a gun to get him, but be sure to place yourself on the side towards which the wind is blowing, so as to avoid any human odour being detected by the fox.

If a protective woven fence surrounds the field, locate the runs used by the foxes and set spring traps. The oiled strip, however, may prevent re-entry to the field.

—W. A. Maw.

